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TELLS OF KIHAI

Mr. Dillingham Writes on Latest
Big Sugar Estate.

A HOLDING IN FEE SIMPLE

Plenty of Water—Fertility of Soil.
Deep Sea Landing—Prospect-
ive Profits—Comparisons.

(By B. F. Dillingham.)

The following is the proposed basis
of incorporation of Kihai Plantation
Company, Ltd.:

Capital Stock—\$5,000,000, with privi-
lege of increasing the same to \$6,000,-
000.

Total Area—Approximately, 9,500
acres, all in fee simple, title perfect,
of which there is good sugar land, ap-
proximately, 8,500 acres.

Location—This area lies between sea
level and eight hundred feet elevation.
There are about 2,000 acres more of
available sugar land adjoining this
tract, lying between 800 and 1,000 feet
elevation, owned by the Haleakala
Ranch Co. from whom that land may
be obtained later if desired.

The 9,500 acres now to be incorporated
are owned by H. P. Baldwin and
L. A. Thurston. It is bounded on the
North and West by Haiku and Paia
Plantation lands, and the Hawaiian
Commercial Sugar Co.'s plantation; on
the East by Haleakala Mountain; on
the South by Maalaea Bay.

Landing—It has a frontage of about
half a mile on Maalaea Bay. Kihai
wharf is situated on the water front of
this land.

An extension of this wharf of only
about 500 feet, at a cost of say \$10,000,
will give access to deep water, where
ships of any size may be loaded direct
from the wharf. The landing is at the
most sheltered spot on the lee side of
Maui, being at the head of Maalaea Bay
where the water is almost always
smooth.

The mill and irrigating pumps will
be located near the wharf, so that coal
and sugar can be loaded directly upon
cars at the mill and wharf respective-
ly, and delivered without breaking
bulk. This facility for handling freight,
greater than that on any other sugar
plantation in the country, should re-
sult in a saving over the average cost
to plantations for inter island trans-
portation of from \$2 to \$3 a ton, on all
inward and outward shipments,
amounting to a saving of from \$60,000
to \$75,000 a year, or from 2 to 2½ per
cent on the entire proposed capitaliza-
tion.

Value of Land.—The total area of
land to be conveyed to the company in
fee is 9,847 acres, more or less. The
price to be paid is \$1,500,000, in fully
paid up stock of the company, which
is equal to say \$152.33 per acre, or a
little over one-half the amount per
acre now being paid by another cor-
poration for land on the same island,
to be used for the same purpose, and
which is certainly not more valuable.
Men capable of placing values have
rated the Kihai land at \$300 an acre. W.
J. Lowrie, formerly manager of Ewa
plantation, now manager of Hawaiian
Commercial Sugar Co.'s plantation, has
examined this land and pronounces it
first class for sugar cultivation.

Water—An abundance of water for
all the land is available. A shaft has
been sunk and tunnels therefrom made,
resulting in a steadily increasing flow
of water. The present flow is about
2,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.
Tunneling machinery, power drills,
operated by steam and compressed air,
and steam hoists, are now in operation
on the way, and the development of
water will be continued until the full
supply required is obtained.

The increase in flow of water during
the last week of work in the present
shaft, has been at the rate of 50,000
gallons per day.

Quality of Water.—The water has
been analyzed by Dr. Maxwell, the of-
ficial chemist of the Planter's Associa-
tion, who says in his certificate "these
waters are perfectly good, in their
present state of composition, for irri-
gation uses."

Seed Cane—Cane for seed is now be-
ing planted for the crop of 1900-1901.
The management expects to plant this
year (1899) between July 1 and Decem-
ber 1, 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

Productive Capacity.—The area of
land which the Kihai Company will
own in fee simple is nearly double the
area of the entire Ewa plantation,
which is all leasehold. Ewa's last
crop amounted to about 19,000 tons,
and its estimated crop for this year is
24,000 tons.

If Kihai, with its 9,000 odd acres of
land produces no more than Ewa with
its 5,000 acres, the returns would be as
follows: Sugar is now 4 5-16 cents a
pound.

(Continued on Page Five.)

WAR WITH THE RECENT ALLIES

A General Engagement Started
By Aguinaldo and His Men.
Beaten With Great Loss.

Bravery and Skill of Americans—Casual-
ties 250 Against 4,000—To the
Bitter End.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 5th.

There has been more severe fighting in
the Philippine Islands since last Satur-
day than during the whole Spanish
war. Hoping to surprise the Ameri-
cans, the Filipinos, 20,000 strong and
armed with Mauser rifles, having some
cannon, plentifully supplied
with powder, and where modern mili-
tary weapons were lacking having re-
course to bows and arrows, attacked
Manila at night, but were gallantly
beaten off by the 15,000 American
troops, assisted by the vessels of Ad-
miral Dewey's fleet. On Sunday the
Americans took the offensive, drove the
Filipinos from their positions, and on
Monday chased them from the water
works of the city which they had occu-
pied since the investment of Manila
after Dewey's destruction of Ad-
miral Montojo's squadron in the har-
bor in May of last year. General Otis
reports that the American casualties
will probably aggregate 250, including
about fifty killed, while those of the
Filipinos were very heavy, 500 of their
dead having been buried on the field.
Their losses, killed, wounded and pris-
oners, probably number 4,000. Two
Krupp guns and a great many Mauser
rifles were captured. General Otis says
that quite a number of Spanish sol-
diers are in the Filipino ranks, and
that they served the artillery. The Fi-
lipinos constructed strong intrench-
ments near the American lines, mostly
in bamboo thickets, which the Ameri-
can troops charged, killing or captur-
ing many of the enemy. The unsought
victory was most complete, and yester-
day the Americans were in complete
control within a radius of nine miles
of Manila. Detached bodies of the Fi-
lipinos were offering only desultory op-
position, being in full retreat and ut-
terly routed. Instructions have been
sent to General Otis to communicate
to the Filipino chiefs the fact of the
ratification of the treaty of peace by
which the sovereignty of the Philip-
pine Islands passes from Spain to the
United States, and to continue opera-
tions against them with vigor in case
they do not submit, in order that re-
bellion against American authority
may be promptly quelled. To this end
the cruiser Boston was despatched from
Manila on Monday to Iloilo with in-
structions to Brigadier General Miller
to occupy that place immediately.

The first news of the collision be-
tween the Filipinos and the American
army of occupation of Manila came in
the form of a press dispatch late on
Saturday night. The government had
received no information of the attack
and although the cablegram was dated
at Manila, where the strictest censure-
ship of news has prevailed, the intel-
ligence was viewed with suspicion for
the reason that it was sent to an an-
nexation paper, and the Senate was on
the eve of voting on the question of the
ratification of the treaty ceding the
Philippines to the United States. It
was supposed to be a means to influence
certain wavering senators in favor of
ratification, but early on Sunday verifi-
cation of the news was received by
the government, and the greatest agita-
tion and anxiety prevailed.

The battle began at twenty minutes
of nine o'clock on the evening of Sat-
urday, February 5th, and continued,
with intermissions, for fourteen hours,
resulting first in the repulse of the Fi-
lipinos and second in the occupation of
their positions of attack by the Ameri-
can forces. The Filipinos were the ag-
gressors, and, evidently, their on-
slaught was preconcerted. Both Gen-
eral Otis' land forces and Admiral
Dewey's ships participated in the en-
gagement and the victory. The en-
gagement was brought about by the
action of three native scouts, who, ad-
vancing close to the American lines,
near Santa Mesa, made a feint to pass.

When challenged they retired, but in a
brief time returned, and again retreat-
ed under challenge of the sentry posts
of the Nebraska regiment. A third
time the scouts repeated the manoeuvre
when Corporal Greeley challenged
them, and then fired, killing one of
them and wounding another of the na-
tives. This was evidently what the
Filipinos expected in order to make it
appear that the Americans were the
aggressors for no sooner had the sentry
fired than a signal gun of the enemy
responded from a blockhouse, and the
battle commenced in earnest.

By this time, it was nine o'clock,
when a general attack was made on
the American lines, from Calvocon to
Santa Mesa. The North Dakota, Ne-
braska and Montana regiments received
the insurgent fire and returned it
with vigor, holding their assailants in
check until the main body of the Ameri-
can troops arrived on the scene. Then
there came a lull in the fighting,
but for five hours the firing was kept
up with much regularity. The Fili-
pinos concentrated at three points, prin-
cipally at Calvocon and Santa Mesa,
with a smaller force at Gagalangin,
from which their fire became more sus-
tained, being supplemented by the fire
of two siege guns at Balik-Balik and
the advance of their skirmishers from
Paco and Pandacan. The Americans
responded with a terrible fire from
their artillery, but, owing to the dark-
ness, were unable to determine its ef-
fect, other than the silencing of a
native battery. In the meantime the
fleet had not been idle, although, owing
to the darkness, it was impos-
sible for Admiral Dewey to use his
shells as they would have inflicted as
much injury on the American land
forces as upon the enemy. The United
States cruiser Charleston and the gun-
boat Concord however fired from their
secondary batteries from their position
off Malabon, and maintained it
vigorously. A second fusillade took
place along the entire line at quarter
of three in the morning when the United
States monitor Monadnock opened
fire on the Filipinos from off Malate.

With daylight the Americans ceased
to content themselves with standing
off the enemy and an offensive move-
ment was made by both army and fleet.
The California and Washington regi-
ments made a magnificent charge, and
drove the Filipinos from the villages
of Paco and Santa Mesa, the Kansas
and North Dakota regiments compelled
the enemy's right flank to retire to
Calvocon, and the insurgents were all
so driven from the villages of Santa
Aguinaldo and Gagalangin. The plan of
Aguinaldo to capture Manila before
General Otis could receive reinforce-
ments and before the Senate could vote
on the treaty of peace ceding the Philip-
pines to the United States, had been
frustrated. The American soldiers
displayed the greatest valor, charging
upon the native troops, who were their
superiors numerically and armed with
Mauser rifles, with a pecklessness of
death which scattered all before them.
They found delight in the battle, and
every man was rejoiced to get into
action. An incident of the fighting
was the death of Colonel William A.
Smith of the First Tennessee volun-
teers from a stroke of apoplexy. He
was a Confederate veteran, and fought
under Lee from the commencement of
the civil war until the surrender of
his chief at Appomattox. The explo-
sion, and the small of gunpowder were
too much for the old war horse, and
his life went on amid the din of strife
in the far off Philippines under the flag
of the Union in the defence of which
he had volunteered his services. Al-
though the Filipinos were armed to a
great extent with Mausers their mark-
smanship was poor, and they did less
damage than was to have been ex-

(Continued on Page Two.)

IS FOR KAIULANI

Text of Petition to the President
and Congress.

HER PROSPECTS AND CONDUCT

Has Been a Factor for Harmony.
Favorable to Americanism.
Strong Commendation.

The quiet efforts of Princess Kaiu-
lani to obliterate the harsh feelings
growing out of the change of govern-
ment in Hawaii, and her acceptance
of the new order of things is appre-
ciated by this community, and by none
more so than those who were directly
instrumental in bringing that change
about. This appreciation has found
voice to a petition to President Mc-
Kinley and Congress, reciting certain
facts concerning the overthrow of the
Monarchy and Kaiulani herself, and
commending her to their consideration.
Such a petition could have received
thousands of signatures in Hawaii, but
it was decided by those who took the
subject in hand to limit them to those
who took an active official part in
the overthrow of the Monarchy or in
the establishment of the Republic.
These men, of all others, would ex-
press opposition to the proposal, if op-
position there was to be found.

It will be noted that the signatures
attached to the petition do not include
those of President Dole or the Cab-
inet. This is not because they do not
favor it, for they do. President Dole
presented to and urged upon the Cul-
lison Commission that provision be
made of Kaiulani. A majority of the
commission did not think best to do so.
While fully setting it be known that
they favor the object of the peti-
tion, the executive are of the opinion
that, as the signatures are of a more
or less official character, they had bet-
ter not sign it at this time.

With two or three exceptions every
living member of the bodies named in
the petition who is within reach of
Honolulu, has signed it. Some on the
other islands abroad have not yet
been reached, but will be given oppor-
tunity as soon as practicable.

Whether the object of the petition
is successful or not, it is a strong trib-
ute by active political opponents to
the character and worth of Kaiulani,
which cannot but be gratifying to her
and her friends.

THE PETITION.

To the President and Congress of the
United States of America:

The undersigned, members of the
Citizens Committee of Safety of Janu-
ary, 1893, of the Executive and Advi-
sory Councils of the Provisional Gov-
ernment of Hawaii, and of the Council
of State, Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the Republic of Hawaii,
respectfully present for your considera-
tion:

That at time of the overthrow of the
Hawaiian Monarchy in 1893, Kaiulani
the daughter of Hon. A. S. Cleghorn
and the late Princess Likelike, and the
niece of the late King Kalakaua and
ex-Queen Liliuokalani, was, and for
several years prior thereto had been
abroad receiving her education, she
being then of the age of Seventeen
Years;

That at the time of said overthrow,
the said Kaiulani by law held the title
of Princess, and was the lawful suc-
cessor and heir apparent to the throne of
Hawaii, to succeed Liliuokalani;

That the said Kaiulani was not a
party to, and had no connection, direct-
ly or indirectly, with the causes which
led up to the said overthrow of the
Monarchy;

That although the said Kaiulani was
reared with the full expectation of
eventually occupying the throne of Ha-
waii, which expectation has failed
through no fault of her own, and for
causes beyond her control, she became
convinced soon after the overthrow of
the Monarchy that it was for the best
interests of her country and people
that agitation against the Republic
should cease. Acting upon this opinion
she openly accepted the Republic and
the authority of its Government, at a
time long before annexation was a
certainty, and at a time when an op-
posite course might have caused agi-
tation against the Republic;

That from that time to the present
the said Kaiulani has devoted from
countenancing opposition to the Re-
public, although urged so to do by Roy-
alist leaders and has frankly and open-

ly accepted and supported the Republic,
and used her best efforts to assuage
the animities caused by the late politi-
cal changes in Hawaii;

That although Americans and those
of American descent have been largely
instrumental in securing about the
changes which have deprived the
said Kaiulani of her brilliant pros-
pects she bears no apparent animus
against them or their country, and has
been conspicuous in earnest efforts,
both socially and otherwise, to for-
ward American interests and to re-
move the prejudices existing between
the Royalists and the supporters of
Annexation. As an example of her
conduct in this respect we would cite
the fact that upon the outbreak of the
late Spanish war, she volunteered her
services and was prominent in the en-
tertainment of the American soldiers
passing through Honolulu to Manila,
and became and still continues the Vice
President of the local Red Cross As-
sociation for the care of sick Ameri-
can soldiers in Honolulu, the President
of such Association being the wife of
the American Minister;

That the said Kaiulani is possessed
of but a limited amount of property
and income;

That we do not think or suggest
that the said Kaiulani has any legal
claim against the United States Gov-
ernment; but we do offer for your con-
sideration whether or not, in view of
the premises and of the circumstances
attending the change of Government
in Hawaii, the Government of the
United States would not be warranted
in making a settlement upon the said
Kaiulani; and in this connection we
beg to call to your attention that such
settlement was provided for in the An-
nexation Treaty negotiated by Presi-
dent Harrison.

If such action is taken we believe
that it will further and materially
tend to remove the remaining feeling
growing out of Annexation; will be
good political policy; will be a grace-
ful act toward a lady of character who
possesses the esteem of all who know
her, and will be gratifying to the citi-
zens of Hawaii, of all parties and na-
tionalities.

We beg to add that this memorial is
not prepared at the instance of the
said Kaiulani or her family and that
they have no knowledge thereof.

We remain,

Your obedient servants,

ALEX. YOUNG.

JOHN LOT KAUAIKOU,

JOHN EMMELUTH,

JOHN NOTT,

E. D. TENNEY,

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BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Some Teachers Resign—New
Agent Named.

Six members were present at yester-
day's meeting of the Commissioners of
Education. They were: President
Cooper, Mrs. Jordan, H. M. von Holt,
J. Q. Wood, Professor Alexander, Chas.
Hopkins.

The resignation of C. S. Rosecrans as
principal of Lahualaluna school was
received and accepted with regret. The
new man will be a brother of the artist
teacher.

David Center, on account of removal
from the district, can no longer act as
school agent for Waianae. The place
will be offered to Richard Gilliland, the
bookkeeper of the plantation.

Dani. B. Kuhns was appointed as-
sistant at the new Hilo school, Kai-
wili.

The new school at Waipahu, Ewa,
will be opened on Monday next. Miss
Ziegler, lately of Makawao, will be
teacher.

The resignation of Mrs. Carl Smith,
of the Hilo school, was read. Mrs.
Smith wishes to be relieved as soon as
a successor can be engaged.

J. Q. Wood was made a member of
the committee on teachers.
A number of applications for places
and reassignments were received and
filed.

Books Delayed.

Probably owing to the recent failure
of Wm. A. Doherty, the well known San
Francisco book publisher, the new
books recently ordered by the Library
have not come. A large number have
been ordered and they have been ex-
pected by almost every steamer. They
will probably come on the Coptic, due
Saturday.

WAR WITH THE RECENT ALLIES

(Continued from Page One.)

proved. They, however, showed much courage, and it is told of the Yagorates, that, although only armed with bows and arrows, they made a determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire, and left many dead on the field of battle.

One of the most notable events of Sunday's advance was the driving of the Filipinos from their stronghold at Pao by the reserve, composed of a few companies of the First California regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Duchoce. The main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipino sharpshooters. After they had been firing upon General King and his staff, killing a driver and firing upon an ambulance of the Red Cross Society, Colonel Duchoce ordered the huts to be cleared and burned. The Filipinos concentrated in Pao Church and convent, where they made a determined stand in the upper stories.

A platoon of Californians stationed on a neighboring ridge, maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos, but was unable to dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusillade Colonel Duchoce and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, set fire to the oil and retired.

In the meantime Captain Dyer's battery of the Sixth Artillery bombarded the church, dropping a dozen shells into the tower and roof. Company L and part of Company G of the Californians charged into the church, but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above.

After the Californians had retired a company of the Idios and the Washington guards stationed on either side of the building, picked off the Filipinos as they were smoked out. Many of the Filipinos however, escaped into the brush in the rear of the church. The Americans captured fifty-three and during the fighting about the church twenty of them were killed.

Another intensely exciting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and Idios and Companies K and M of the California made charges across the rice fields between Pao and Sontana in the face of a terrible fusillade. The ground the next day over which they passed was covered with dead and wounded natives. The former are being buried in groups of five or six about where they lay, and the latter are being taken to the hospital. It was at this stage of the fighting and at Calvoan that the natives suffered their heaviest loss.

The Fourteenth regulars were in a particularly tight place near Singalon, and Colonel Duchoce was compelled to rush past them with the reserve in order to prevent the regulars from being cut off. In the last line twelve men were killed before the Filipinos retired. Both sides cheered frequently during the engagement. The American "hurrahs" were almost invariably met by derisive "vivas." Among the natives Yagorates were especially noticeable for their bravery, about 700 of these naked savages facing artillery fire with their bows and arrows.

A dispatch from Manila of this date says: Three companies of the Kansas regiment, under command of Colonel Funston, made a brilliant charge last evening against a body of Filipinos, who were hard pressing a reconnoitering party which was doing duty not far from Calvoan. The Americans behaved with the greatest gallantry. The reconnoitering party were fighting against heavy odds but they showed no signs of quitting though there is scarcely a doubt that they would have been cut to pieces had it not been for the opportune arrival of the Kansas troops. After a sharp fight, in which Lieutenant Albert C. Alford of Company I and a private were killed and five men wounded, the enemy were driven back to Calvoan, which is the strongest position of the rebels. Meantime light draught gunboats were shelling the town from the left while the Utah battery was putting in good work from the right. Two companies of the Kansas regiment drove the Filipinos into Calvoan, penetrating to the very heart of the town, the gunboats at the same time shelling the suburbs, which were burned.

Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation in which he says: "I order and command: First, that peace and friendly relations with the Americans be broken, and that the latter be treated as enemies within the limits prescribed by the laws of war. Second, that the Americans captured be held as prisoners of war. Third, that this proclamation be communicated to the Consuls and that congress order and accord a suspension of the constitutional guarantees resulting from the declaration of war."

The Filipino chief further charges the Americans with being the aggressors, says that they provoked the outbreak of hostilities and refers to the contempt shown the Filipinos and their government as proving a "premeditated transgression of liberty and justice."

Upon the receipt of the news of the battle the Administration dispatched orders to General Otis and Admiral Dewey to lose no time in following up their advantage, and to crush the power of Aguinaldo with all of the celerity possible. The strength of the land forces in the Philippines at the date of the last report, on December 19th, was 21,549 troops, and of this number 19,515 men were present for duty. There are on their way to join General Otis reinforcements approximating 6,000 men, in four expeditions, none of which, however, is expected to reach Manila before three weeks or a month. They are the Fourth and four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, 1728 men under General Lawson, which passed Gibraltar on February 4th, the Twentieth Infantry comprising thirty-seven officers and 1,283 men, which left this city under General Wheaton, on January 27th, the Twenty-second Infantry, in command of Colonel Egbert, that sailed from here recently, and 2,000 officers and men of the Third and Seventeenth Infantry which left New York on February 4th on the Sherman. In addition the transport Sheridan will depart from New York not later than the 14th inst. having on board 1,820 men of the Twelfth Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, all regulars.

To prevent any suggestion of a recognition of the Filipino republic the United States Government intends to concentrate a powerful naval force in the Philippine waters. The vessels which he now has and those that are soon to join him Admiral Dewey will have twenty-one ships of various kinds. Of full fledged war ships he now has nine as follows: The flagship Olympia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Concord, Monadnock, Monterey, Petrel and Buffalo. He also has three armed supply ships which are as effective as a warship almost in attacking troops outside of fortifications and in maintaining the blockade. They are the Calgoon, the Nanshan and the Zafiro. The vessels on the way to join Dewey are the gunboat Helena, now at Colombo; the Castine, at Gibraltar; the Princeton, due at Port Said Tuesday; the Bennington, the Brutus and Yorktown, probably at Guam, on their way to Manila; the battleship Oregon and the water-boat Iris at Honolulu. The Solace is about to start any moment from Norfolk for Manila. This leaves out of account the army transports under Otis' command which could be made of great service.

Apart from the disastrous defeat entailed upon them the attack by the Filipinos on the American lines was most ill-advised from a political standpoint. The treaty of peace with Spain had not yet been acted upon. Whether they recognized the fact or not they were still subjects of Spain. The ratification of the treaty of Paris was more than doubtful, without a resolution of the Senate placing them on the same footing as the Cubans. No one will deny them the right to aspire to independence, but neither the American government nor the American army had committed any overt act in denial of such aspirations. As it was they forced the United States to impose its authority, and for the present at least have destroyed all hopes of national independence. There is a suspicion in the United States that the Filipinos acted on suggestions from Madrid or Berlin or from both, and as a consequence feeling against the Kaiser, which has been more or less latent for many months, has been revived. It is not lessened at this juncture by the fact that a schooner with arms for the insurgents has been captured which the German consul at Hongkong is suspected to have aided in fitting out.

Aguinaldo's proclamation of Monday says the outbreak of hostilities was "unjustly and unexpectedly provoked by the Americans."

He refers to the enormous losses of the Filipinos, but says "slavery is bitter," and calls upon them to "sacrifice all upon the altar of honor and national integrity."

Aguinaldo concludes with saying "Be not discouraged."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It is understood that the campaign against the Philippine Islands' insurgents is to be prosecuted with vigor. The question was fully discussed at to-day's Cabinet meeting and the conclusion was reached that before permanent peace or security to life and property could be secured, Aguinaldo's forces must lay down their arms. It is understood that General Otis, in co-operation with Admiral Dewey, will push forward at once and give the insurgents no chance to recover from the defeat of last Sunday. So far as can be learned no positive instructions have yet been cable to our commanders at Manila, but it is the expression of members of the Administration, presumably based on cable advices from Manila, that this course will be pursued.

Hollo is to be occupied at once by the American naval forces, and it is believed that General Otis will move at once on Malolos, the insurgent capital, and capture or disperse the so-called Filipino Government. The more closely the insurgents are pressed and the more vigorous and determined the campaign is, the sooner may we expect peace.

ARE TO SUCCEED

Two New Men Here for Consular Service.

Hon. W. R. Hoare to Represent Great Britain—Has Been in New York City—M. Pollio.

Her British Majesty's Consul for this district of the United States, the Hon. W. R. Hoare, arrived in the city yesterday by the S. S. Australia. Mr. Hoare is accompanied by his daughter, and the two are domiciled for the time being at the Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. Hoare being tired and somewhat indisposed by the long journey from London here, did not yesterday consult with Commissioner Kenny regarding the time for the transfer of the Consulate, but Mr. Hoare states that the transfer will be made within a few days.

The new Consul is a thorough English diplomat, courteous, affable, cautious. He has had a long experience in the Consular service and is not a young man either in years or experience. For the past seven years Consul Hoare has represented his Government in the French provinces. Six years of this time he was located at Brest, as Consul for the departments of Finisterre, Morbihan and Cotes du Nord. Much of the work there had to do with wrecks, the coast weather there being exceedingly rough. Consul Hoare's consular record, as taken from the foreign office list for 1898, is as follows:

Was Clerk in the Consulate General at New York from September 18, 1871 to April 24, 1882. Was acting Vice Consul at New York from March 19 till August 31, 1873; from October 29, 1876, till May 12, 1877; from May 2 till September 10, 1878; from July 25 till August 23, 1879; and from November 5, 1879 till April 14, 1880. Was Acting Consul from July 16 to August 30, 1881. Passed an examination and was appointed Second Vice Consul at New York April 25, 1882. Was promoted to be Consul at New York February 3, 1886. Was Acting Consul General from May 1 to September 29, 1890. Was transferred to Trieste as Consul for the provinces of Dalmatia, Carniola, and the Austrian Littoral, Feb. 7, 1891; and to Brest, as Consul for the departments of Finisterre, Morbihan and Cotes du Nord, March 17, 1892.

Commissioner Kenny's plans for the future have not fully matured. He will not leave Honolulu immediately. Mons. Jos. Pollio, Consul for France, arrived from Paris by the Australia yesterday. Mons. Pollio is rather small of stature, alert and graceful. He stands very high in the French Consular service. The new arrival will succeed Mons. Vossion, and has already been accredited at Washington.

Another Victim Cured

What a Honolulu Lady Has to Say of Doan's Backache and Kidney Pills.

Many people are skeptical about taking so-called patent medicines, but a few testimonials as given below ought to convince the most skeptical that all remedies are not without merit.

Home testimonials certainly must be accepted as being first class and positive proof of the curative features of a remedy. Watch this space for a series of testimonials of people well and favorably known.

Mrs. Grace Dodd, 524 Young street, says: "I was troubled with enlargement of the liver; suffered severe pains in my right side and lame back for two years. After consulting a local physician and taking medicines of all kinds and failing to get relief I purchased a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and soon was relieved of the severe pains, could enjoy a good sleep and am satisfied the Pills cured me."

Doan's Kidney and Backache Pills can be obtained at the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Fort Street, at 50c a box.

RANKING BISHOP.

MIDDLETON, Conn., Feb. 7.—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D., ranking bishop of the Episcopal church in America, died at the Episcopal residence in this city shortly before 6 o'clock tonight.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., to an old friend, Major G. A. Studer, for twenty years United States Consul at Singapore, says: "While at Des Moines I became acquainted with a liniment known as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I found excellent against rheumatism as well as against soreness of the throat and chest (giving me much easier breathing.) I had a touch of pneumonia early this week, and two applications freely applied to the throat and chest relieved me of it at once. I would not be without it for anything." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. all druggists and dealers.

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With a Line of Seasonable Bargains in GENTS' CANVAS SHOES, in white and colors. A full line which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for the price, and we invite you to call and inspect the novelties of the season.

OUR NEW STOCK has been carefully selected to meet your wants. Each and every article is marked at the lowest possible price. Come in and we shall convince you that we are in the lead.

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DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 15c now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
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Cures Scabby Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 25c, 50c, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1lb. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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Shipping and Family Butchers.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1899.

PROF. BRYCE.

The article on "Hawaiian Problems," written especially for the S. F. Chronicle, by Hon. James Bryce, M. P., is printed elsewhere in this paper.

Whatever Mr. Bryce publishes is worth reading; it could hardly be otherwise with the thoughts of an Englishman, who in his book on the "American Commonwealth," has surpassed so many of our own political writers in describing, analyzing and commenting upon our complex system of government.

While Prof. Bryce has stated the facts he discusses with some inaccuracy, he has presented the truth substantially. He does not give enough consideration to our admirable school system which is reconstructing and harmonizing the rising generation of four races now residing here. Nor does he notice the evolution of the Portuguese on these islands, who may, and probably will, be the dominant race here, whenever the sugar industry becomes an industry which produces only the average profit of agricultural industries. In the limited space at his command, he deals only with the general factors in the Hawaiian problem.

These problems are by no means new to those living here, who have made a study of political institutions. Prof. Bryce's suggestion that the British would have made these islands a Crown colony at once, is answered by himself, that the Federal Government has no colonial office through which such a colony could be governed. He is opposed to universal suffrage in Hawaii. "All Englishmen," he says, "who know India and the Crown colonies will say to Americans, 'Beware of extending the suffrage in Hawaii.'" And he continues, "Utterly opposed as it may be to all democratic doctrine that 5000 Americans and Europeans, with perhaps a small fusion of other races, should legislate for 100,000 Asiatics, Hawaiians, and Portuguese, this is a less evil than that the 100,000 should be granted power to injure themselves, and the Americans and the government as a whole."

The brief discussions in Congress upon the Hawaiian bill, indicate that the views of Prof. Bryce are shared by some Congressmen. The Republican party tends towards a division into a "left" and "right" wing on the subject of the elective franchise. The "left" wing containing the men who are governed by the bitter lessons of universal suffrage, granted to the negro, have secured in the committees, a limitation on suffrage here in the proposed organic law. They share Prof. Bryce's views, which were also the views of the annexation party here when it created the present Hawaiian constitution.

The "right" wing of the Republican party in Congress will oppose any property qualification. What the relative strength of these wings of the party is, has not been developed. This right wing of the party should not get much if any support from Republicans in these islands, because nearly all of these Republicans were annexationists and heartily supported the adoption of the present constitution, with its high property qualifications.

The views of Prof. Bryce have great value, for no one has a better reputation for intelligently holding the scales, and justly weighing in the balances, the merits of different political institutions.

TRIAL AND TRIBULATION.

The organization of the "Church Defense and Extension Association" is evidently due to the ravages of that restless person, the Bishop of Honolulu.

Many years ago "Alfred Bishop of Honolulu" conceived the project of organizing himself into a "Society for the Suppression of the Anglican Church in Hawaii." Owing to psychological deficiency in his brain, which scientists cannot explain, he fixed indelibly in his moral sense the perverted truth which declares, only the santonians enter the Kingdom of Heaven. He was eminently endowed with rare spiritual and physical gifts to achieve extraordinary success under the inspiration of this impressive "truth." As a means of perfecting himself for a happy immortality, he has with infinite patience, and with surprising resources, executed the scheme of suppressing the Anglican Church. It was a rather feeble organization when he touched it. But his masterly blows of meanness, inspired by a refined cantankerousness have nearly destroyed it. Some men, in moments of weakness, would have displayed some generosity or rather virtues, but he has with inflexible consistency maintained a "middle of the road" obstinacy, as he seems to have a living fear that any suspension of cantankerousness will

jeopardize his entrance into the Kingdom.

In order to arrest the ravages of the Bishop, this new association has been formed.

According to the studies of a considerable portion of the people of our great Republic, "lynching" is justifiable under certain provoking circumstances. But anyone who will calmly consider all the facts in the case will see that this would not be an appropriate remedy under the circumstances. Because it may be truthfully said that the Bishop has nearly reached the end of his rope, it would not justify putting him on the end of it.

The Church Defense Association, by union and strength, will triumph in the end, even if there are temporary reverses. Throughout the history of all Churches, there appear many trials and tribulations, which are Providential ways of whitening the soul. Under the present trial and tribulation furnished by the Bishop the souls of the members of the Anglican congregation should become so dazzling that the community will be able to look upon them only through darkened glasses.

THE KOHALA SCHOOL.

The Board of Managers of the Kohala Girls' School make an earnest appeal for funds in order to its support and endowment. This school has done much good since its foundation in 1795. The natives have done comparatively little for its support, although they have been exclusive beneficiaries of its objects. The missionaries, and those in sympathy with them have without reluctance furnished the funds for its maintenance.

As the natives cease to be a controlling factor in the destinies of the inhabitants of the islands, it becomes more important that every obligation that the stronger owes to the weaker race should be cordially and abundantly discharged. This can be done in no better way than in supporting these schools for native girls. It is only in this way that the next generation of natives can be fitted to meet the friction of races, under the new conditions.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

The joint resolution of annexation does not specifically provide the means for carrying on the legislative department of the government here. Provision is made for the exercise of power by the civil, judicial and military officers. And municipal legislation is declared to have full force, until Congress otherwise provides, but there is no direct provision made for the exercise of the legislative power. Municipal legislation is made valid, if not inconsistent with the Federal constitution and the annexation act, but the legislative functions are continued only inferentially. A reading of the Resolution indicates that those who drew it assumed that an organic act would be speedily passed, and further legislation would be enacted under it, instead of under the Hawaiian law.

As the annexation act provides that "the government in said islands shall be invested in such person or persons as the President of the United States shall direct," it may be inferred that the provisions of the Hawaiian constitution and laws are suspended so far as they require an election of officers by either the Legislature or the people, unless the President directs that such election shall be held. At the same time, if he gave such direction, and a person was elected to any high office, whom he did not approve of, it would be embarrassing to remove him, after having left it to the constituency to elect him.

While the legislative power is continued, though by inference, it appears that it has now no jurisdiction over any executive officer. And if it has none, then those in office will remain so until the organic law is passed, or the President exercises his power of choice or removal.

There is an anomalous and undesirable situation, but no harm may come of it, even if the organic act is not passed for some months to come.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House of Representatives has cooled off under the refrigerating influence of "the sober second thought." Instead of cordially providing for a standing army of 100,000 men as the Expansionists demanded, they provided for a standing army of only 50,000, with a right in the Executive to increase it, in the event of an emergency. There is not any hearty Imperialism in such a stand. The Republicans have not stood by the Executive in the matter. If the nation proposes to indulge in the business of expansion, the Executive, that must do the work, and actually do the expansion, asks for the means to do it with effect. Congress replies: "Why not shout about it, and make lots of noise, and scare off the other nations? When you ask for men and treasure, you are taking the matter too seriously."

Now that the Filipinos have actually declared war, the Senate will be more liberal, and meet the wishes of the Executive.

THE NEW WAR.

The news of the conflict near Manila is not pleasant. The most patriotic American may regret it, because it seems to place the nation in a false position. The course taken by our forces was, however, the only course that could be taken. What the truth is regarding Aguinaldo is not really known. He is too intelligent a man to invite a contest with the United States. He has a lot to lose, and little to gain by taking up arms. It is highly probable that his men and the party behind him would have been deceived. But he declared war and neither the people nor Congress will hesitate to support the most vigorous action. The merits of the case will be left in the background so long as the troops are in the field and the men are exposed to danger.

The Filipinos act foolishly of course. Could it be expected that they would not? What guarantee have they that American promises are better than Spanish promises? "Confidence is a plant of slow growth." These people will learn, only when subdued, that the United States fervently hoped to leave them in the end better than they found them. But when we engaged in this business of serving humanity, we should have known that we were to deal with an ignorant and ungrateful people. There is no "glory" in whipping these miserable misguided creatures. It is simply a painful duty to keep them in order.

GETTING AT THE HEATHEN.

The Missionary Herald of February hopes that the Gordon Memorial College to be founded at Kharotum will be put on a thoroughly Christian basis. In full remembrance of the fact that the true process of lifting any people is first to Christianize and then civilize them.

The British, however, intend to allow the faith of Islam to dominate in this college, just as it is allowed to dominate in other colleges in India. After a century of experience, they find that the substitution of one religion for another, is a serious and difficult matter, quite like swapping horses in the middle of a river. The theory of the founders of the Gordon Memorial is that the enlightenment of the mind should precede the enlightenment of the heart. Christianity, blundered or grafted on ignorance, produces scrub fruit and flower.

But the Missionary Herald of January unintentionally endorses this theory of these founders. It says regarding the Chinese:

"Mr. Atwater of Shanghai calls attention to the wisdom and forecast of Protestant missionaries in translating books of science into Chinese. The result of this work is marvellous. At Pen-chu-fu, for instance, the district and provincial magistrates and the principal school master have just purchased numbers of books from our missionaries, and have ordered others that they have not on hand. The demand for new books, even in this interior province of Shanghai is so great that some enterprising members of the Christian congregation propose to start a book store."

If the missionaries in China find a "marvellous result" in advancing secular knowledge in China, they seem to be in harmony with the founders of the Gordon Memorial College who refuse outwardly to attack Islamism, but destroy it by subtle methods.

The prevailing idea of the missionary has been for a century, that "heathenism" was a single root that could be drawn out by preaching the gospel, and in its place Christianity could be readily inserted. A better understanding in these latter years shows that "heathenism" is a mass of roots and fibres, extending in every direction through the souls of men, and that true knowledge should be, a measure, the forerunner of the gospel, the gang plow that runs deep under the innumerable roots and fibres of heathenism, breaks up the hard soil, and lets in the air and light and moisture of Christianity.

This is the idea expressed by Rev. Sidney Gulick regarding the Oriental religions. With deference to the Almighty, he recognizes His hand in all things, including the Oriental religions. This is the idea of the founders of the Gordon Memorial. It seems to be incidentally commended even in the Missionary Herald.

G. D. GILMAN.

The people of these islands are under much obligation to Mr. Gorham D. Gilman of Boston, for long and intelligent public services, rendered without compensation during the last few years.

In spite of all that has been written about our people, even the New Englanders, who should be well informed on the subject, lack close knowledge about it. Mr. Edward Atkinson's singular ignorance is evidence of it. Whenever on any subject, conflicting statements are made, the public becomes confused, and settles down to skepticism and indifference.

The "upper classes" in Boston were

generally opposed to annexation, and accepted as true, statements that endeavored their own belief that it was not desirable. No doubt there were strong reasons for taking this attitude. Like the New Englanders themselves, previous to the war of 1812, we were largely governed by selfish motives, and the wealthy interests here took narrow views. Communities are not philosophers, and "the greatest good to the greatest number" is only a lip service.

During this unfriendly attitude of the New Englanders, Mr. Gilman has been the steadfast and active friend of the islands. There should be, of course, some public recognition of his unbounded labor, as there should be recognition of the unbounded labor of others who have done us much service. But there is a disposition here, on the part of those who have made great profits out of our relations with the United States, to put these generous persons on the back, and whisper in their ears, "Heaven will reward you." Those who kindly whisper these words would, if in the place of these persons, regard the suggestion as rather "dry pickings" in this vale of tears, when a "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

CHINESE SOLDIERS.

While in Hong-Kong, Lord Charles Beresford gave his opinion about the Chinaman as a soldier.

He said "he did not know any nation which had more of the characteristics required in soldiers. They were sober, obedient, easily managed, and quick to learn. If they were well led, if their contract was kept as to their wages being paid on the first of the month, and they were properly fed and clothed, he believed they would make splendid soldiers. In English troubles with China, who were the people who fought so well and were mentioned so frequently in the despatches? Why, the coolies, men picked up in the streets of Hongkong, who were shot down in hundreds while putting scaling ladders against the enemy's ramparts." His Lordship repeated that if treated fairly and led properly the Chinese made just as good soldiers as any other nation.

The relative merits of the trained soldiers of different nations are constantly discussed by those who are peripatetic, or are influenced by national prejudices. But, on the whole, the men who have from close observation and actual experience the best information on the subject, do not make any wide distinction between soldiers equally well trained, and equally well officered. The advantage should be with Asiatic troops, as, by religious training, they have no fear of death. At close quarters which seldom happens, the temperaments of different nationalities may count. Kinglake claimed that it did, during the Crimean war. It is said that the Spaniards should have easily held the heights of San Juan. But if the men were not trained and the officers were incompetent, as in fact they were, this event furnishes no proof of the capacity of the Spanish soldier. On the other hand, the conduct of the negro Regulars in attacking the same heights, is the very best proof of the general statement made by Lord Beresford. What the Rough Riders would have done, if left alone to capture the heights must remain a matter of speculation. It goes without saying that a body of untrained intelligent men will be more than a match for untrained ignorant men but that statement does not settle the relative merits of trained men. During the Civil war, when veterans on one side met veterans on the other side, there were many occasions when these veterans refused to advance and fight, when they saw that the order to advance was foolish, and involved useless slaughter. Long range guns restrict the exhibition of personal courage, excepting at critical moments. The use of the disciplined brain and hand seems to be of more effect on the battle field than personal courage. Lord Beresford has had many opportunities to estimate the value of training as against personal courage. Perhaps no braver men ever lived than the Khalifa's troops at the battle of Omdurman. But what is the value of personal courage against men who stand behind rapid firing guns and know how to use them?

MYNAB BIRD CIVILIZATION.

Miss Emma Thursby's bird Mynah is dead, and every one who knows Miss Thursby will condole with her on the loss of that marvellous creature, who seemed to be more human than was quite canny. Mynah was valued at \$10,000, but no money could pay for his intelligence and accomplishments, and he might as well have been valued at ten times that amount. A bird that can sing and talk in five languages, and play the piano with one foot and show such discrimination in his affections, with gastronomic tastes that would do credit to a man of the world, is a creature of heart and intellect, and if that doesn't mean "having a soul," what does? The fame of Mynah has traveled over both hemispheres, and profound regret is felt in Cambridge and Boston at his passing away. Who knows but into the body of some human being higher in the scale this "soul" may still be marching on?

The above extract from the Boston Herald is published for the benefit of the mynah birds, who now occupy a

Could Not Sleep

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARRIE HANES, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SMOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

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Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 20c.

prominent position in the animal society of these islands. Neither pulpit nor press, nor teacher discourse on "the duties we owe to the birds," or the duties that the birds owe to us. The consequence is that our mynah bird population is in the depths of heathenism, and ignorance and exhibits only the crudest knowledge of right and wrong. But, it is said, that in matrimonial fidelity it displays virtues that our "boasted civilization" lacks. There should be one day in the year devoted to the adoration of these birds, with sincere acknowledgments of their exemplary family life.

Whether the education of the mynah birds should be provided for by our Board of Education is a serious question. Miss Thursby's bird proves that extraordinary results may be reached by education, and if it raises the birds to a "higher life," provision should be made for this education. It is to be expected that President Dole and his Cabinet will oppose any measure for education, because it might tend finally to the enlargement of the elective franchise. Besides, if one mynah bird "can sing and talk in five languages, and play the piano with one foot," other and all mynah birds may do so, and a very uncomfortable question might arise as to which, in the mind of the Wise Man, was the most valuable creature—a man who knew how to make money out of the sugar business and stopped at that, or a mynah bird who did not know how to make money in the sugar business, but could "sing and talk in five languages" for the benefit of mankind, and was therefore of some use in the world.

It must be admitted that there are no hap-hazard events in this world, so that the presence and increase of the mynahs on these islands is in accordance with the universal plan of creation. Just as the good native boy, Oboklah, wandering about in New Haven nearly eighty years ago, started the missionary enterprise to these islands, so may Miss Thursby's mynah bird stimulate some missionary enterprise among the now benighted mynah birds that are in the depths of animal heathenism on these islands.

THE PASSING HOUR.

And the insurgents had seen how the Americans routed Spaniards.

Those volunteers in Manila are "all same regulars" when it comes to fighting.

The Punchbowl drive road, now used more than ever before, is still in need of surfacing.

They might photograph one of Gen. Eagan's outbursts and turn it loose on Aguinaldo. This would be a case of fighting the devil with fire.

In reception of the news of victory for American arms, this town lived up to the morale of its new location—the center of the United States.

The auto-truck will soon be in San Francisco, which, for the purposes of styles and industrial and mechanical innovation, is but next door to Honolulu.

That San Francisco man who is against expansion must be lonesome as would a citizen of the same town who would maintain that Chinese had any rights.

Anyhow the California senatorship situation is "unchanged." The air is so thick with charges of bribery that it must be difficult to see the movers in the free-for-all.

So long as what horse meat to be consumed as food here is imported, there is no danger of the feaster biting into the remains of an old pet gone in spirit to the last rest.

Here's luck to the plan for a Sunday school convention and its procession of 4,000. There would be combined demonstration, object lesson and a chance for the kodak owners.

A Hilo paper has made the discovery that there are some pessimists in the hamlet. They might be sent to Honolulu for transformation in the whirl of business activity in all lines.

Those Hilo teachers who are resorting to play acting to bring out the

dramatic element in the child's nature are liable to run about of a certain monthly journal published in this city. Miss Mayo talks well of her methods and the results desired.

The creed of Rev. Dr. Hills, the new pastor of Plymouth, is published. No lawyer fashioned that document. It is too brief and free from verbiage to have emanated from legal store or lore.

Hawaii has long led, agriculturally, in the production of cane and in its reduction to sugar. The prospect now is that the islands will add to the record of firsts the highest and best development of water for irrigation.

There is no report of Aguinaldo having been seen on the fringe line. However, he had made a rather effective placing of his forces. It is suspected that personally he was in the rear writing further proclamations.

The petition for a grant or allowance to the Princess Kaiulani reads as if prompted by a sense of justice and in admiration and recognition of the admirable qualities of the young lady concerned. This is the case, as the signatures evidence.

Mr. B. F. Dillingham writes temperately of Kihel plantation. Every enterprise which has been promoted here by this gentleman has turned out better than he promised in the prospectus. And he is the father of a number of considerable concerns.

It is ventured to say that so soon as the temperature of passion is lowered the judgment of the President in showing mercy to Gen. Eagan will be commended. Gen. Eagan is an old man, was worse than irascible, but he was a gallant soldier in his time.

The new public school in Palama is to have dancing classes. These will be held after the hours for instruction as laid down in the regular course. This is following out a recommendation made by Col. Parker. It is Americans to Filipinos that there will be some opposition to it.

Henry M. Whitney, whose views on harbor improvement are presented, is familiar with the subject. It was in the day of so long ago that he might be embarrassed to have it stated that he sketched Honolulu from the mast of a ship for the cut that still appears in the heading of this paper.

Hawaii is the only "new possession" that fails to number bull and chicken fighting among the national sports. But the young men play ball here and job-chasers occasionally lock horns, giving further evidence of genuine Americanism as pictured in the minds of many.

It is certain that either that big scientific society at Philadelphia or the Smithsonian Institute will send down here a delegation to study the cave pictures. It may be that a connecting link can be established between these ancient artists and the gentlemen of the pen who do cartoons for the San Francisco papers.

The long distance power line just installed at Los Angeles transmits current eighty miles. That's all right for an industrial scheme, but political wires have been laid between Honolulu and Washington and it is expected that soon a line will be in operation between the Philippines capital and Washington.

It might not be a bad idea to begin this early to provide ways and means for entertainment of the Americans who are doing the fighting when they come back this way. The boys have more than lived up to the reputation that they gained while visiting here. All accounts agree that it was a pleasure to them to go into action in defense of their flag.

The fact that many of the streets of Honolulu are not straight has often been considered as adding a charm to the beauty of the town and giving it the novelty of being different from other places. The day is coming, however, as suggested and urged by progressive and far-seeing men when streets must be widened and lanes lost in thoroughfares that are of genuine utility and that need not be less attractive than the old routes.

MRS. BOTKIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Sentence of life imprisonment was passed on Mrs. Cordelia Botkin by Judge Cook on Saturday, February 4th. When asked if she had anything to say, the prisoner replied: "I certainly have. As I said at the beginning, I am not guilty of this atrocious crime." Before passing sentence Judge Cook denied all of the motions of the prisoner's counsel, but avoided deciding on the point of jurisdiction on the ground that it was not raised either on the arraignment or during the trial. Mrs. Botkin has not, however, been yet sent to State prison, Judge Cook having consented to grant a certificate of probable cause for an appeal, which causes a stay of proceedings.

JUST RECEIVED:

A fresh supply of

Bavarian Beer,

(SPATEN BREW)

Quarts and Pints.

Wuerzberger Beer

... QUARTS.

Pilsen Beer

... QUARTS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

TELLS OF KINEI

(Continued from Page One.)

priced, say \$5 a ton. Allow a discount of \$15 a ton for freight, commissions, insurance, etc., and there is:

24,000 tons sugar at say \$70 a ton \$1,680,000
Less estimated cost of production, say 750,000

Net annual profit \$ 930,000
Or 21 per cent on the capitalized valuation.

But say the price of sugar declines to a net of only \$60 a ton. There is then: 24,000 tons sugar at \$60 a ton, \$1,440,000
Less estimated cost of production 750,000

Net annual profit \$ 690,000
Or 23 per cent on the capitalized valuation.

If the price should even decline to \$50 a ton the annual profit, on the above basis, would still be 18 per cent on the capitalized valuation.

If the Kihel lands produce as well as do the Ewa, there should be a certainty of not less than 30,000 tons per annum, with a proportionate increase of the above annual profits.

Special consideration should be given to the fact that the land of Kihel is to be owned in fee by perfect title. This will be an especially attractive feature to investors who are looking for safe and conservative investments.

Of all the many magnificent sugar estates in this country but few hold their fertile lands in fee. The real value of good sugar land will be better appreciated as leasehold interests expire.

Personnel—The officers of the company for 1899 will be as follows:

President—H. P. Baldwin.
Vice President—B. F. Dillingham.
Secretary—L. A. Thurston.
Treasurer—J. P. Cooke.
Auditor—J. B. Castle.

Payments for Stock—It is proposed that 10 per cent of the par value of the stock, or \$5 on a share, shall be payable immediately, and the balance in installments of say 10 per cent each, from time to time as the same is needed, over a period of say two years.

Subscriptions—The stock is divided into 60,000 shares of a par value of \$50 each. Of these applications for 55,000 shares have already been received.

Applications are now being received by the undersigned for the limited number of shares still unapplied for.

B. F. DILLINGHAM, Promoter.

Honolulu, Feb. 16, 1899.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DANCING.

Dancing is to be taught in one of the public schools and the cult may spread to all the others. This was permitted at a meeting yesterday of the Board of Education. Armstrong Smith who is to be principal of the new school in Palama, made the application. It was that he be permitted to conduct dancing classes of pupils in the assembly room after school hours. There was an affirmative vote after a brief and entirely harmonious discussion. In the course of remarks made it was told that after some labor with the occupants of the seats of the principal of a certain seminary obtained permission to teach dancing to the young ladies. Greatly to the surprise of the principal it was learned that all of the misses were already accomplished dancers. Not a single one of them but understood the waltz and two-step and even the latest dances from the Coast.

TO VISIT HERE.

Official of W. C. T. U. Will Go to the Philippines.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Mrs. A. F. Newman of Lincoln, Neb., one of the superintendents of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, will sail this month from San Francisco for the Philippines. She will accompany the Inspector general of the White Cross Society, and will stop at Honolulu en route, and will look up and aid in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union work there. At Manila she will visit the military camps and hospitals, and help with supplies and religious instruction.

Planters' Monthly.

The Planters' Monthly for February is out. This is Editor H. M. Whitney's table of contents:

Notes on Current Topics.
The Sugar War in Chicago.
The U. S. Sugar Trade for 1898.
Concerning Honolulu Harbor.
Queensland's Troubles with Sugar Cane.
Sugar Review for 1898.
Agriculture of the Sugar Cane.
Destructive Plant Diseases, etc.
That Army Beef.
The Probable Effect of the Annexation of Spanish Colonies on the Sugar Industry of the United States.
Henry A. Brown's Views.
Graining in Vacuum Pan Kept Under Control by Use of Brascope.
Sugar Outlook Not so Bad.

Heavy Mails.

The mail handled on Wednesday by the Postoffice employees was one of the largest they have had to deal with for some time. Three steamers came in, almost together, and each brought

more or less mail. There was received by the Australia 35 bags, containing 15,500 letters, 25,000 prints; by the Pooking 15 bags, 7447 letters, 715 prints; by the Minerva 1 bag, 275 letters, 165 prints.

There was dispatched by the Pooking 15,751 letters, 4,422 prints; by the Minerva 1,342 letters and 214 prints. In addition, the regular island mails were unusually heavy, the whole entailing a lot of work upon the employees.

Reward of \$25.

A deserter from the Philadelphia was caught yesterday morning by Capt. Harry Evans, of the harbor police. The man had been stowed away in the Fort George. When caught he denied all knowledge of the Philadelphia and gave the name of John Leary. Evans was sure of his man, though, and he was brought to the police station, where it was learned the name was Gardner. He was taken out to the Philadelphia, where he was identified. A reward of \$25 was obtained.

SHE HAS STORES

Steamer Centennial Sails Under Rush Order.

Consigned to Dewey A Naturalist Aboard—To Leave at Once—Officers.

The United States transport Centennial is at Pacific Mail wharf, having arrived from San Francisco early yesterday morning. She will leave for Manila on next Sunday afternoon, after completing taking on a full supply of coal.

The steamer Centennial sailed from San Francisco, Feb. 6th with some 1800 tons of Quartermaster's supplies. Capt. Pierce has received orders to rush his boat through just as quickly as possible, and he expects to drop anchor within hailing distance of Dewey's fleet inside of twenty-eight days. The Centennial was to have carried a number of Red Cross nurses and some of the wives and families of the soldiers and officers now on duty in the Philippines, but the Quartermaster's department requirements were such that this was found impossible, and James Recaton, who represents the Smithsonian Institution, is the only passenger. Recaton is a naturalist of some eminence and is on a data hunting expedition for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institution in particular and the people of the United States in general.

A number of the staterooms and part of the dining saloon on the Centennial have been used for the stowing of freight, and as far as personal comfort is concerned it is just as well that the passenger list has been limited to one. The officers of the Centennial are: Capt. George H. Pierce, First Officer James Eagles, Second Officer James Griffin, Third Officer W. W. Plumb, Chief Engineer R. S. Smith, Assistants Gillespie, E. Benson and Charles Holmgren, Purser Charles Simpson, Surgeon Hugh Ross.

TRANSPORT FLEET.

The Grant, Sherman and Sheridan to Call Here.

Word has been received from Washington by Lieut. Col. O. F. Long, depot quartermaster at San Francisco, that the Mohawk, now the Grant; the Mobile, now the Sherman; and the Massachusetts, now the Sheridan, have been transferred from the Eastern service to the transport service of the Pacific. These are the transports which have been leaving New York with regulars for Manila, going by way of the Suez canal. They are very large vessels, carrying over a regiment each. The Relief, a hospital ship, which is now expected at Honolulu, having come by way of the Suez canal, is added to the fleet. These four ships, with the Arizona and Scandia, the Government's transports which have always been held accountable at San Francisco, will ply between San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila with United States troops.

MR. HAYWOOD'S DINNER.

Mr. Dole and Admiral Kautz Among Guests.

The dinner given last evening by United States Consul Wm. Haywood at his residence on Beretania, complimentary to Admiral Kautz, was a brilliant affair. The Government band was stationed under the large banyan tree on the front lawn and discoursed music throughout the evening. The decorations throughout the large dining room were pink and green.

Mr. Haywood's guests banqueted at a round table. There were toasts, but no speeches. President McKinley, President Dole, Queen Victoria and Emperor William were mentioned. The guests included: Admiral Kautz, President Dole, Minister Cooper, Maj. Langfitt, Maj. Purdy, Capt. Veeder, of the Iris, Capt. White, Capt. Watson, of the Scindia, Lieut. Pond, of the Iroquois, Lieut. Miller, British Commissioner Kenny, Vice Consul W. P. Boyd, Spanish Consul H. H. Renjes, Dr. Carmichael and James G. Spencer.

Have Kihel Stock.

Henry Waterhouse & Co. yesterday secured the handling of a large block of the shares of the new Kihel plantation. Over seven-eighths of the total number of shares have been subscribed for, and it is understood that only a limited amount of the remaining stock will be let go.

DESKY GETS IT

The Builder and Realty Operator's Latest Move.

BOOTH LAND OF PAUOA

There Are 250 Acres—To Go On Market in a Month—Has Many Fine Features.

The first big deal of the year in suburban property was made yesterday and the active and progressive Mr. Desky, who never makes a mistake about land, was the buyer. By his energy and persistence and with his boldness about handing out money, Mr. Desky has secured a tract for which individuals and combinations have several times negotiated within the past six months.

Mr. Desky has secured the Booth estate in Pauoa valley. There are 250 acres, beginning at the junction of Judd street at the Waikiki end and the extension of Fort street. Entrance to the premises is from Pauoa road, just off Nuanu street. What is now known as the Booth road will be changed in route and will be a wide macadamized boulevard, winding around the ridge, which is yet to be named. The property adjoins Nuanu valley, having for one border the homesteads of H. Renjes, F. A. Schaefer, the Royal Mausoleum, the Mark Robinson and Clive Davies homes. The tract runs a mile up the valley, is 1,500 feet wide at the widest point and in the part that is to be put upon the market has an elevation of from 130 to 850 feet. The boulevard will have a grade not to exceed four per cent and will touch the lines of the new Rapid Transit company. The tract is naturally well watered and is also reached by the city mains. In the mauka end will be a park. The slopes will be terraced. There are a great number of fine building sites. No small lots will be sold. The tract is being plotted and will be on the market in about a month. Fully a fortnight has been occupied in making an abstract of title and this feature is without a flaw. There are many springs on the ridge and across the small streams there will be built rustic bridges. The section has always been noted for its fertility.

As intimated, this land long since attracted the attention of men desiring to handle it, but it seemed impossible even with limitless capital to carry out a deal till Mr. Desky took hold. He is very enthusiastic over the development of the place as a new and select residence section. The land lies upon the left or the Ewa side of the banana plantations and rice and taro patches and with the elevation the view afforded is a desirable feature.

HITT'S OPINION.

He Speaks of Local Residents as Americans.

(Congressional Proceedings.)

Mr. Hitt said he had nothing to volunteer as to the right to serve on the Hawaiian commission, beyond what was clearly known. The original resolution annexing Hawaii called for commissioners to frame the legislation necessary to complete the work of annexation. He had been designated by the President as one of the commission; there was no pay attached; the only duty was to aid Congress in perfecting legislation.

In response to a question, Mr. Hitt said he regarded it as strictly legislative work performed at the request of the President, and it was in response to an express mandate of Congress in the original resolution annexing Hawaii. Mr. Hitt stated in response to inquiries that the Senate had not yet confirmed the nominations of himself and other members of the Hawaiian commission.

Mr. Terry made the point that as President Dole and Judge Brewster of Hawaii were on the commission, it showed that the work was not a part of the legislative work of Congress.

Mr. Hitt stated that Messrs. Dole and Frear were Americans after the Hawaiian flag was lowered on July 13, and they served as Americans, not Hawaiians.

Improving College Grounds.

The buildings belonging to the Woodlawn dairy have all been removed off the land adjoining Oahu college, and situated at the corner of Beckwith and Beretania streets, and taken up Mauoa valley. The college people have caused the vacated lot to be cleaned and the new walls erected. Ornamental and fruit trees and Royal Palms have been planted. The change makes a decided improvement in the appearance of the college grounds and surroundings.

TOOK A SEVERE COLD AFTER THE BIG FIRE.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help; the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cold and cough left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. Henderson, Editor Daily Advertiser, Cripple Creek, Col. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.

Poor Blood

Nervous Prostration

Tested and tried for 35 years in all parts of the world.

Such is the testimony of Mrs. E. R. Chapman, of Melbourne, Australia, showing that



"It is with great pleasure that I record my experience as a sufferer for thirty-five years with the wonderful curative effects of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and Dr. Ayer's Pills. Both of these I have used in different parts of the world, including Australia, for myself and my patients in cases of nervous prostration, blood skin diseases and all complaints from weakness peculiar to women. I most heartily recommend these preparations to all sufferers from any of the above named distressing complaints."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take it with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and you will find the relief.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 5-16.

W. R. Castle is to return from the States March 31.

Hann Plantation sold on the 7th at \$18.37½ and \$18.50.

The senatorial election will be held one week from today.

Hawaiian Commercial sold on the 7th at \$71.75 to \$74.

Hutchinson Plantation sold on the 7th at \$23.50 and \$23.62½.

The S. S. Coptic from San Francisco should be along this evening.

All sorts of articles in the painting line to be had of E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

The S. S. Gaelic, due from the Orient on the 21st, will be one or two days late.

A sale at par was reported yesterday of stock of the new Kona Coffee Company.

M. Vossion, who has been French Consul here, will likely go to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Minister Damon paid Admiral Kautz of the Philadelphia a short visit yesterday morning.

The best at the lowest prices at Hopp's, furniture dealer, corner King and Bethel streets.

Col. Smith, First Tennessee, died of apoplexy while at the head of his command in the field.

One of the brokers said yesterday that certificates for paid-up Waiwala stock could be secured.

The lenten observances at the Catholic mission are said to be a trifle more severe this year than usual.

Allan Jones, the Honolulu wheelman, has been winning some good-sized purses down in New Zealand.

The Herrington inquest is still delayed by the absence of one of the members of the coroner's jury.

More material for the Hawaiian Tramways Company's electric trolley road for Honolulu has arrived.

H. von Holt, Miss Sharp and Miss Elliott are booked for the Mikahala, sailing for Makawell this evening.

Francis Brooks, of Massachusetts and later of Butte, Montana, has been admitted to practice law before the courts of Hawaii.

Lieut. Abernathy, wounded, was known as "Little Lord Pauntieroy." He was over six feet in height and weighed nearly 300.

C. Faneuf, who is soon to take the position of Deputy Sheriff of Ewa and Waiwale districts, is receiving a sort of preliminary training in the Deputy Marshal's office. He will take charge

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FEB. 18 GAELIC FEB. 21

AMERICA MARU FEB. 28 HONGKONG MARU FEB. 28

COPTIC FEB. 28 HONGKONG MARU FEB. 28

AMERICA MARU FEB. 28 HONGKONG MARU FEB. 28

COPTIC FEB. 28 HONGKONG MARU FEB. 28

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OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not get to be in time, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, and it is to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

TYPEWRITERS' HEADQUARTERS

Buy Your Carbon Paper, Typewriter Pages and Ribbons.

At Our Store Largest Assortment, Best Quality, Lowest Prices.

Agency for the

Hammond's Typewriters.

FOR ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES.

Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines.

Call or write for Catalogues.

Wall, Nichols Company

Your Money Savers.

TIME TABLE

Wilders Steamship Company

—1899—

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 3 o'clock p. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kona, Kailua, and Laysan, returning the following day, arriving at Honolulu on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Honolulu every Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kona, Kailua, and Laysan, returning the following day, arriving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of the month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Kahului, Maui, Kailua, and Laysan, returning the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nua, Kaupo, once a month.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

A ROLL OF HONOR

Men Who Laid Down Life
for "Old Glory."

Names of Killed and Wounded
Shows Hot Work all Along
the Battle Line.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following list of casualties was received today:

MANILA, Feb. 7.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Additional casualties—

UTAH LIGHT BATTERY.

Killed:
Sergeant Harry A. Young.
Corporal J. Young.
Private Wilhelm Goodman.
Slightly wounded:
Corporal George B. Wardlaw.
Private Peter Anderson.

FIRST WASHINGTON.

Wounded Slightly:
Captain Albert H. Otis.
First Lieutenant Edward K. Erwin.
Second Lieutenant Joe Smith.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Rufus D. Clark.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Olyer — and

Corporal Kendall Fellows.

Charles F. Delago.

John F. Aitchison.

Fred W. Schander.

James A. Timewell.

Corporal Miles McDougall.

Seriously wounded:

Private Joseph E. Dougherty.

Private James P. Greik.

Private John Cline.

Private Richard H. McClain.

Private Oscar Seward.

William C. Hepburn.

Nicholas E. Polly.

Walter P. Fox.

George M. Duncan.

William J. Kals.

Company I—Ernest L. Fisher.

Company L—John Pruitt.

Jesse H. Morgan, civilian; J. D.

Weatherly, cook.

Slightly wounded:

Private William Everett.

Private William R. Fast.

Private Otto H. Lappe.

Private Albert W. Owen.

Private Frank Rivers.

Lawrence L. Lawson.

Albert F. Prain.

Company C—August Zeloder.

Company E—Herbert E. Osborn.

Ira Cusker.

Rolla P. Roudfoot.

Joseph P. Zernier.

Wesley Walton.

George M. Neill.

William J. Hayes.

Killed:

Private Ralph T. Shearer.

FIRST IDAHO.

Wounded:

C—Musician Frederick W. Beck, Private

Frederick W. Beck, Private

Frederick W. Beck, Private

Frederick W. Beck, Private

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HOSPITAL CORPS

Wounded:
Acting Hospital Steward Frank L.

Hempstead.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Killed:

Battery G—Corporal Dean.

K—Sergeant Whitaker.

Wounded:

G—Private Albert J. Corbett, Net-

mer N. Clappitt, Sergeant Wm. M. Mc-

Quade, Private Roscoe L. Mitchell.

K—Andrew Johnson, George M.

Schlemmer, David Krider, Holmer E.

Hawkins, Chris B. Ploeges, John A.

Gray, Second Lieutenant Robert S.

Aberkane.

Discharged soldiers still with regi-

ments—Wounded:

Isaac Russell, Battery A, Utah Ar-

tillery.

George L. Clither, Company D, First

Nebraska.

Douglas L. Bridges, Company F,

First Nebraska.

Emmett H. Fischer, unknown.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed:

C—Corporal Jacob Landis, Private

Allen B. Rockwell.

Wounded:

D—James Kessler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Adj-

utant-General has received from Gen-

eral Otis the following list of additional

casualties at Manila:

MANILA, Feb. 8.—Additional casu-

alties:

Killed:

Twentieth Kansas—First Lieutenant

Alfred C. Alford; Company H, Private

Charles E. Pratt.

Wounded:

B, Artillery—Charles A. Kelson; Pri-

vates, Dan Hewitt, John Gillman.

D—Raymond Clark.

I—Sergeant Jay Smedley; Privates

William A. McGraw, Ernest Fritz.

M—Edward Ziebel.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Killed:

H—Privates Ransom Clare, Newton

Henry.

Wounded:

A—Private Frank A. Goodon.

B—Hans Jensen.

D—Elmer D. Hough.

C—Nicholas N. Foulks.

D—Corporal Manford Bennington.

Private John Brady.

I—William S. Kennedy, Charles A.

Clanton.

G—Corporal Spencer K. Lipscomb,

Howard Middleton; Privates John Car-

rey, Patrick Horgan, Charles Read,

Fred Goetzback.

K—John Howers, William Howard,

James Kane, Jerry A. Heckathorn.

H—James Miller.

FIRST IDAHO.

Killed:

G—Private Orian L. Darras.

Wounded:

D—Sergeant William Teller, Private

John H. Lajens.

C—James Ryan.

D—Richard Jones.

FIRST CALIFORNIA.

Wounded:

E—Private David Sinclair.

G—Frank Austin.

K—Henry Aukins.

FIRST WASHINGTON.

N—Private John J. Caille, Corporal

Charles A. Augustin.

Missing:

Private Oval F. Gibson.

FIRST MONTANA.

Wounded:

H—Private George W. Bowman.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Killed:

Battery G—Private Branch Haag.

Wounded:

L—Sergeant D. C. Sissonnouth.

G—Privates Herman Hansen, A. D.

Philo.

K—John Stadlerman.

Wounded:

Battery D—Private Robert Ostrom.

FIRST WYOMING.

Wounded:

F—Private Harry R. Cromline.

California Politician.

Thomas J. Clunie was one of the pas-

sengers who arrived by the Australia.

Mr. Clunie, Democrat, represented Cal-

ifornia in Congress from 1888 to 1892

and has held many other important

political offices. He is also the owner

of the Sacramento opera house. Mr.

Clunie, who thinks Burns has a good

show to become Senator, is down here

for his health, accompanied by his

wife.

SMALLPOX.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The peri-

odical sickness and casualty report

from Gen. Otis, received today, dis-

closes a death rate among the Ameri-

cans troops at Manila from smallpox

of one man per day for the past nine

days.

HE CAME NEAR DYING.

Frank Sherwood was down town to-

day, the first time since he had his tu-

ssle with cholera morbus. He says he

drove thirty miles after he was taken,

and never came so near dying in his

life. After this when he goes out in

the country he will take a bottle of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and

Diarrhoea Remedy with him.—Mis-

souri Valley (Iowa) Times. For sale

by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., whole-

sale agents for H. L. all druggists and

dealers.

A CEMETERY SITE

Discussion Results in Reference
to Committee.

DISTANT POINT SUGGESTED

Malawa May Have Homes—Will be
Investigation—Home for
Consumptives.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Executive Council and the Board of Health held a joint meeting yesterday afternoon to deliberate in regard to the selection of a cemetery site and the establishment of a home for consumptives. The following were present: President Dole, Attorney General Smith, Minister King, David Dayton, A. S. Cleghorn, F. A. Schaefer, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day, Dr. Wood, Dr. Girvin, Dr. Herbert, Dr. Howard, H. M. von Holt, Geo. W. Smith, Mark Robinson, Henry Waterhouse and others.

President Dole remarked that the matter of suitable cemetery sites was one in which all should be interested, as it is one of vital importance. He then referred the gathering to Attorney General Smith, who had made a thorough study into the subject.

Mr. Smith explained that there were eight cemeteries scattered throughout Honolulu, which number was far too great. He had looked over all the ground carefully with a view to selecting a site suitable, and found that there was one of two objections to most places. Either water was found a slight distance below the surface or else coral rock was struck. There were, however, two sites, either one of which might prove serviceable.

Plans were then shown of the Kaha-

hiki tract, situated near Moana-

hiki, and of some ground out in Palama

district.

It was found that this latter property could not be obtained inside of ten years, for the purposes wanted, without a law suit. A provision had at one time been made for the using of this land for cemetery purposes, but had been lost sight of in a subsequent lease.

The main objection to the Palama property was that according to the present outlook it would not be very long before that locality would become populated, and it is not deemed advisable that a cemetery should be in a residence section. Along this line, it had been suggested to Mr. Smith that there was some fine land at Diamond Head, but this was deemed too inaccessible.

A discussion was taken up by the as-

semblage as to where the cemetery should be situated. Dr. Day advocated Pearl City or a site that far distant, as a cemetery should not be located near town. Transportation by the railroad could be reduced to a minimum if Pearl City were selected.

Mr. von Holt suggested Kalihi, but as this is in close proximity to the water supply it was not considered expedient.

In answer to a question as to whether the Oahu Cemetery Association would go ahead with the work after the site was selected, Mr. Dayton said he could not speak for the Board, but thought it undoubtedly would do so.

After considerable discussion the following committee was appointed to confer together and look into the matter thoroughly: Board of Health: G. W. Smith, Dr. Day; Cemetery Association: A. S. Cleghorn, H. M. von Holt; Executive Council: President Dole and Attorney General Smith.

The matter of a consumptive home was next taken up. President Dole reminded those present that last year the Queen's Hospital had memorialized the Legislature that it provide a home for consumptives, or at least a ward in the annex to the hospital. Objection was raised at the time by owners of property near the hospital.

Statistics were read showing that in the last year there had been an alarming increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis.

Dr. Wood explained that the need of some segregation of consumptive cases was a pressing one. They could not be admitted to the Queen's Hospital for several reasons.

Discussion followed in which it was brought out most forcibly that a refuge is absolutely necessary. People do not realize that consumption is really contagious and grossly careless-

ness is the result.

Everyone present thoroughly accord-

ed with the idea that a separate home,

situated in some dry, elevated spot,

should be established at once. A com-

mittee of three, with the privilege of

being increased to five, was appointed,

who should inquire into the cost and

location of such a home. The members

are: Dr. Wood, Dr. Herbert, G. W.

Smith. President Dole was made

chairman of the committee.

More Open Land.

About 1500 acres of school lands are

to be thrown open in a very short time.

They are situated in the Kohala dis-

trict on Hawaii, and comprise some of

the finest land in the islands.

They are in the upper district and

have an average elevation of 300 feet.

The land is very fertile. There is a

good rainfall throughout the year, and

a continual plentitude of moisture in

the air.

The work of opening up the land

and laying out the lots has already

been completed. The appraisal

alone is lacking, and when this is done

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A NOTED WRITER

Hon. James Bryce, M. P., Discusses the Islands.

IDEAS ON GOVERNMENT

Tells What Great Britain Would Do Concerning the Races. About Suffrage.

(Jas. Bryce, M. P., in the San Francisco Chronicle.)

The problems presented by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands are less difficult on their political side than those which arise in connection with the control of Cuba; and less difficult, also, both politically and economically, than those involved in the government of the Philippines. The scale, moreover, of the phenomena to be dealt with is smaller in the first-mentioned case than in the two latter. But the facts of the Hawaiian case are intricate and peculiar, so that a few words upon it from one who has visited Hawaii and seen something of various British colonies may have an interest for the American reader.

Though the population of the Hawaiian group of islands is only about 127,000, it is composed of five distinct and dissimilar elements, standing on very different levels of civilization. The American-European element, consisting of white men chiefly of American origin, with a good many English and minor sprinklings from other European countries, is the smallest, but the most important by intelligence, energy and wealth. It is, in round numbers, about 14,000, and it has practically had the management of the islands in its hands for many years, since it guided and furnished Ministers for the fastest native sovereigns. Largest in number, but still very backward, though it is nominally Christian and Protestant, and to a great extent can speak English, is the native Hawaiian element, estimated at 75,000 and apparently diminishing. Then follow three masses of recent immigrants—Japanese, about 25,000; Chinese, about 15,000, and Portuguese, about 9,000. The Portuguese are Roman Catholics, the Japanese and Chinese nearly all heathen. All these four elements, Portuguese as well as native Hawaiians, Japanese and Chinese, are quite unfit for free government. The Portuguese, though a good sort of people, have had practically no experience in it, and have no taste for it. The other three races are, of course, in a still lower stage. All these four race-groups have, moreover, no natural organization within their groups. Three of them have come lately to the islands while among the natives the ancient system of rule by chiefs has completely vanished. Nor has any of these four groups anything in common with any of the others except local contiguity. The two Asiatic races hate one another. No group can speak the language of any other, and it will take a good while before they learn to use English as their common medium of communication. This is an advantage for the ruling Americans, because it prevents a hostile combination among their subjects. But it increases the difficulty of establishing representative institutions, or of impressing American ideas upon the mass of the inhabitants.

The problem of providing for a population composed of elements so strangely various and nearly balanced, a government which shall be just, pure and progressive, is one which has never arisen in any British colony. Nevertheless, if Hawaii belonged to Britain, Britain would not have much doubt as to how she would deal with it. She would make it what we call a crown colony, that is, to say, she would administer it by a governor sent from England, clothed with large discretionary powers, but assisted by several executive officers and advised by a local legislative council. To show some respect for the educated and property-holding element (the 5000 Americans and Europeans), a certain number of places on this council would be reserved for members to be elected by that element, but probably there would either be secured on the council a Government majority of official and nominated members, or else the home Government would reserve to itself the power, to be used in the last resort, of legislating over the heads of the local council. Perhaps there would also be created a suffrage so arranged as to admit a certain number of the most intelligent and richest of what may be called the backward elements (Portuguese, Hawaiians, Japanese and Chinese), so that they should not feel wholly excluded. And, of course, neither race, nor color, nor religion would be any bar to the appointment of election of any person either to the council or to any office, for this kind of equality is a principle to which the British Gov-

ernment steadfastly adheres. Thus the government of the islands would be a bureaucracy controlled from home, yet feeling through the council the influence of local white opinion. We should think this sort of system the fairest to the backward races, and the most likely to advance the prosperity of the colony. When the masses became fitter for self-government, or when the white element had largely increased, we should by degrees liberalize the constitution. There is, indeed, one colony, Natal, in which full colonial self-government has been granted to a white population of about 50,000, ruling over a black population more than ten times as numerous. But in it the Kaffirs are homogeneous and peaceable, living mostly under their chiefs, and not likely to

ward races and process them. Thirdly, it might be considered whether a sort of control to advise the governor could be established, on which power could be found for one of two of the leading and most intelligent men belonging to each of the four backward races. Fourthly, the system of local government, whatever it is, which now exists, might be turned to account, and, if necessary, so revised as to secure for these four races some share in the management of it, and also some training which might draw them together and give them the rudiments of political training. A fifth point touches the control of the home government. That government, if I am rightly informed, deals with the territories through Congress and its committees on territories. These are fluctuating bodies, and act by way of legislation. Might there not be some advantage in putting the Executive Department of the Federal Government into direct contact with the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, so that the former could give advice to the Governor and the latter could obtain support, if he needed it, for any action he might feel bound to take in the interest of the unrepresented masses? Lastly, it is of supreme importance that the Governor of the Territory should be a man of the highest character and capacity, who will feel his responsibility for the protection of those backward masses, and will have both the tact and the courage to defend their interests. A man may be good enough to be Governor of Arizona or Oklahoma and yet far below the standard needed for the administration of Hawaii, whose duty it may become, not only to exercise boldly his veto against the local legislature, but even to proclaim his views of policy, formed on the spot, against those of a committee on territories or the Executive at Washington. Such a man, raised above the suspicion of having personal or political aims to serve, may do much to smooth the path, beset with difficulties as it must needs be, along which the new Territory would have to travel.

JAMES BRYCE.

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One Pacific Coast Force that is in harmony with the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and the Hawaiian Planters' Association and that is working tooth and nail against the extension of the navigation laws of the United States to these islands is the organization of the pilots of the Golden Gate. There are twenty of these men and each one has an income, all in fees, of \$5,000 to \$9,000 a year. They will be very heavy losers by the change. Under the new order the American ships plying between Honolulu and San Francisco will require only a coasting license and with this they may enter or depart without a pilot. As it is now, use of a pilot is compulsory. All of the captains are as well qualified for the work—from constant familiarity—as the pilots themselves and only the tug skippers will be able to dispense with the tow. It will all make a very handsome bonus for the vessels of American registry in the sugar and general merchandise trade. The pilots at Honolulu are under salary. They may and again may not feel the difference. The coast pilots are credited with being a heavy political influence. They have always been able to defeat any bill presented at Sacramento looking to a reduction of fees.

come into any collision with the whites.

The British Crown Colony system is one which the United States cannot well apply to Hawaii, for these reasons (among others): That the United States has no Colonial office, and that the American-European element in Hawaii has already been in control of the Government. It must also be remembered that this element is, on the whole, personally respectable and worthy. However illegal the recent proceedings of the self-created government have been, that it has no ill will to the natives, and that it knows the country, in which many of the leading families have been long settled.

It is announced that bills have been brought into Congress for establishing a form of territorial government in the islands. I have not seen these bills, and in any case could not find space in this letter for commenting on them. But it is to be hoped, for the sake of the islands, that the territorial government to be created will not follow the usual lines of the frames of government set up in territories on the American continent. The American people will certainly expect that the government to be established in Hawaii shall be pure and shall be just to all alike, i. e., shall give full protection to the four backward races of the islands. Now, if it is to be pure, the territorial constitution must not admit to the electoral suffrage a sufficient number of the backward races to enable them to turn the elections. It is no kindness to thrust upon men functions they are unfit to perform. A Legislature controlled by these four races, two of them Asiatic strangers, and the Hawaiian natives, would be politically superior, would be a body either useless or mischievous. Probably, however, even if these races held the mass of the votes, the Legislature would practically come under white control. But how? Most likely by bribery. The man who doesn't know how, or doesn't care, to use his vote is willing to sell it. White purchasers would be found, and the system thus created would demoralize the advanced part of the population with advantage to the backward part, while throwing the Legislature into unscrupulous hands. All Englishmen who know India and the crown colonies will say to Americans, "Beware of extending the suffrage in Hawaii." Utterly opposed as it may be to all democratic doctrine that 5000 Americans and Europeans, with perhaps a small infusion of other races, should legislate for 100,000 Asiatics, Hawaiians and Portuguese, this is a less evil than that the 100,000 should be granted power to injure themselves, and the Americans, and the Government, as a whole. The principles of the Declaration of Independence are a species of baggage which the American people cannot carry with them into their tropical dominions. In this matter nature has been too strong for us English, and she will be too strong for you.

But the conscience of the American people also desires that the Territorial Government of Hawaii should be just to all races, and extend full protection to the weaker. How is this to be secured, especially if the vast majority of the weaker are excluded from the suffrage? Several methods suggest themselves by which the difficulty may be reduced, if not quite overcome. In the first place, full private rights of citizenship, as distinguished from political rights, would be secured to the members of all races alike, with free access to all courts of law. Secondly, special officers might be appointed to look after the interests of the back-

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CUTICURA FOR THE HAIR



LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

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lu and the Hawaiian Islands the under-

signed general agents are authorized to take

risks against the dangers of the sea at the

most reasonable rates and on the most favor-

able terms.

F. A

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXIV.

HONOLULU, H. I., FEBRUARY 17, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2047

DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR 1898

In accordance with Section 58, Act LI, Session Laws of 1896, the following List of Delinquent Taxpayers is hereby published, and comprises the Delinquent Taxes of the **FIRST DIVISION AND DISTRICTS**, as indicated, including Real Estate, Personal Property, Carriages, Carts and Drays, Dogs and Personal Taxes assessed and remaining unpaid for 1898, with 10 per cent. penalties and the Cost for Advertising, as the Law provides.

SUPPLEMENT

FRIDAY, --- FEBRUARY 17, 1899.

First Division, Island of Oahu, District of Kona.

1	Avilla, M. de.....	6 55	111	Cook, Thos. E.....	12 60	214	Hop Wo & Co.....	13 70	318	Kameeui.....	3 80	422	Kallil, Mrs. Mary.....	1 70	526	Keele, Mrs. Halakal.....	35 70
2	Akana, C.....	3 80	112	Crancha, Joe Costa.....	7 20	215	Hilo, John, Sr.....	2 70	319	Kauuku (w).....	2 70	423	Kaikainahaole, Estate of.....	124 25	527	Kea, J. M.....	17 20
3	Akima, C.....	14 80	113	Colburn, Mrs. M. R.....	6 10	216	Holless, James.....	7 10	320	Kalimahaua.....	28 00	424	Kalama, Ulaoloha.....	6 00	528	Kelikanakaole.....	12 80
4	Adams, E. R.....	12 60	114	Cruz, Antonio Andrew		217	Holowale, George.....	12 85	321	Kahinawe (w).....	8 20	425	Kalama, Poni (w).....	3 70	529	Kellipio (w), Estate of.....	6 00
5	Andrews, Robert.....	1 70		de la.....	2 70	218	Higgins, Mrs. Wm.....	1 70	322	Kanoni, Capt.....	13 70	426	Kaeuwahanui, Mrs. K.....	62 10	530	Keao, A. K.....	5 15
6	Amaka.....	19 20	115	Cannon, Harry.....	35 70	219	Harlan, Florence.....	47 80	323	Kalakamoku.....	9 40	427	Kailali.....	9 40	531	Keawe.....	11 00
7	Au, Kong.....	3 80	116	Clarke, Mrs. Jane, and		220	Haul (w).....	2 70	324	Kapule.....	7 20	428	Kaimanululu, J.....	18 65	532	Kinoiki.....	17 00
8	Au, Kong.....	3 80		Buckle, Miss M.....	57 80	221	Hen Kee.....	4 35	325	Kala, John.....	3 90	429	Kakalia.....	13 70	533	Kichi, S.....	3 80
9	Apana, T.....	8 20	117	Coelho, Mrs. E. K.....	5 25	222	Ho Hee.....	41 45	326	Kawaihoa, J. M.....	3 25	430	Kanehiwi, Mrs.....	1 70	534	Kina, J. P.....	18 50
10	Andrade, Louis.....	48 45	118	Correa, M. M.....	8 20	223	Hookaea, Pualoke.....	6 00	327	Kawaihoa, Abel.....	7 20	431	Kallima, W. H.....	29 90	535	Kilinahi, Estate of Lama.....	23 40
11	Alves, Mrs. F.....	6 00	119	Copeland, James T.....	7 20	224	Hao, John, Sr.....	12 15	328	Kalaokalani, D. K.....	8 10	432	Kahala, J. W.....	8 20	536	Kila.....	8 40
12	Au Tim Kee.....	11 50	120	Carvalho, Aug.....	1 05	225	Howe, A. W.....	3 80	329	Kalelelehua (w).....	1 70	433	Kaluhinui (w).....	2 70	537	Kini, Paul.....	1 70
13	Ane.....	3 90	121	Carvalho, Manuel.....	7 10	226	Hansberger, John.....	8 40	330	Kakaawinui, Henry.....	17 00	434	Kapu, D.....	7 10	538	Kinney, Robert.....	7 10
14	Aikoe (w).....	19 20	122	Creighton, Mrs. Mary.....	6 55	227	Hop Yuen.....	64 30	331	Kahina, Alfred M.....	3 80	435	Kamaka (w).....	3 80	540	Kila, Capt.....	9 40
15	Akandre, Felix.....	3 90	123	Clark, Joseph K.....	3 90	228	Hawaiian Abstract and		332	Kamauna.....	8 20	436	Kalaki, L.....	8 20	541	Kintlau.....	7 20
16	Alau.....	16 45	124	Cravalho, Mrs. M.....	1 70		Title Co.....	44 50	333	Kabe, Charles.....	9 20	437	Kanihomauole.....	9 40	542	Kim Wo.....	13 70
17	Aki, Mary A.....	21 40	125	Costa, J. de.....	8 20	229	Horisho, S.....	3 80	334	Kalewe.....	7 20	438	Kawaiha.....	7 20	543	Kilikini (w).....	14 25
18	Al, C. T.....	7 10	126	Camara, V.....	8 20	230	Honolulu Undertaking Co.....	74 20	335	Kaluna, W. C. P.....	22 50	439	Kahan, P. H.....	9 85	544	Kiaiana, John.....	8 20
19	Anderson, H.....	11 50	127	Cordeiro, Man'l G.....	6 00	231	Horn, Mrs. F.....	42 40	336	Kalua.....	1 70	440	Kamau, Lucy.....	1 05	546	Kiloi, Estate of Hana.....	9 30
20	Aki.....	11 50	128	Chang See (w) by Ching		232	Huihui, Wm.....	1 70	337	Kane, S. K.....	51 65	441	Kapule.....	1 05	547	Kowelo.....	14 80
21	Akina.....	7 10		Lam.....	105 10	233	Hoong See Joss House.....	19 20	338	Kam Fan.....	8 20	442	Kapohili (w).....	8 20	548	Kookoo.....	1 60
22	Alapai, Estate of Mary		129	Chaney Minors.....	9 30	234	Hart, Mrs. E.....	47 90	339	Kalikapu, Est. of K.....	3 80	443	Kauhi, Paie.....	7 75	549	Koon Sun.....	6 00
	and J.....	233 70	130	Chan Hee.....	1 60	235	Hookano, J.....	11 50	340	Kau.....	7 20	444	Kamal and Papalina, Mi-		550	Kolomona.....	9 40
23	Ana.....	1 60	131	Chan Sing.....	6 10	236	High, Dr. C. B.....	8 20	341	Kawamoto.....	8 20		nors, by S. K. Kane,		551	Kola, Jacob.....	10 50
24	Aona, A. K.....	28 65	132	Chang Yick.....	10 40	237	Haleakala, Mrs. E. K.....	35 70	342	Kahalekaula, Mrs. Hoo-			kano.....	1 60	552	Koahou.....	9 95
25	Aona, Michael.....	35 70	133	Charley.....	7 20	238	Hoke, C. J.....	7 20		kano.....	1 60	445	Kamanoulu, John.....	23 70	553	Kula, J.....	7 30
26	Aneko.....	6 55	134	Cheung Kim Lin.....	11 50	239	Hopoe (w).....	3 90	343	Kamohouli, S. W.....	13 90	446	Kamaka.....	7 10	555	Kuamoo.....	3 80
27	Achi, W. C.....	398 75	135	Chisholm & Coughlin.....	23 50	240	Hing Chong.....	6 00	344	Kahookielele, Kanilua.....	34 60	447	Kalawaianui (w).....	23 60	556	Kuha-u.....	7 20
28	Andrews, Chas.....	10 20	136	Ching Chow.....	2 70	241	Hart, Mrs. Haleakala.....	57 70	345	Kahalelelo, D. H.....	21 95	448	Kalli, Mrs. Lucy.....	13 70	567	Kulohi.....	3 25
29	Aikue, E. P.....	14 80	137	Ching Yung.....	20 95	242	Hop Lee.....	11 50	346	Kanealii.....	9 40	449	Karratti, R. J.....	12 05	568	Kuatiwinui, Mrs. C. K.,	
30	Alapai, John.....	6 55	138	Chong Wo.....	3 80	243	Hoopli (w).....	7 10	348	Kalawaia, J.....	3 90	450	Kalelali, Mrs. Mary.....	9 30		Trustee for Kehe and	
31	Alapai, Mrs. Kala.....	1 70	139	Chong Kee.....	8 20	244	Haolua, Kekipi.....	48 90	349	Kailiuli, L. M.....	20 85	451	Kalauawa, John.....	2 70	569	Kila Kuahiwinui.....	12 80
32	Akina, G. C.....	6 00	140	Chong Fat & Co.....	4 90	245	Holstein, E. C.....	9 20	350	Kailua, Mahoe (w).....	4 90	452	Kalaupoe, Geo.....	8 40	562	Kuala.....	11 50
33	Aki No. 1, Estate of.....	2 70	141	Chong Kee & Co.....	17 00	246	Hull, Ione.....	6 00	351	Kalau (w).....	3 15	453	Kalelele, Geo.....	11 50	561	Kumukoa, Moeleke.....	12 60
34	Anapu, S.....	6 00	142	Chow Sang, w/o.....	17 00	247	Huihui, Wm.....	1 70	352	Kahalekaula, J.....	1 60	454	Kalwi, Mrs.....	9 55	562	Kupihia, James.....	1 70
35	Andrade, John.....	61 00	143	Chong Lee Co.....	20 20	248	Hoama, Kolomona.....	7 20	353	Kahalekaula, J.....	1 60	455	Kalwi, Mrs.....	9 55	563	Kumukahi, S.....	11 50
36	Anahu, Mrs. K.....	30 20	144	Chow Yee.....	1 70	249	Haahahe, Ben.....	8 20	354	Kala, George.....	8 20	456	Kawika.....	8 40	564	Kuanaa, Kanekolia.....	9 95
37	Akau, Mrs. A. K.....	6 00	145	Chong Sing Tong Society.....	20 30	250	Hale.....	7 20	355	Kalli, Lepeka (w).....	4 35	457	Kahalepohole, Haliaka		565	Kumakahiapo.....	2 95
38	Alnoa, George.....	8 45	146	Chong Sam.....	8 20	251	Halulakahi.....	1 60	356	Kalana, Joe.....	11 50	458	Kaanaana (K), and Ka-	6 00	566	Kum Sing.....	18 10
39	Austin, W. L.....	24 70	147	Chun Lung.....	13 70	252	Hao, Nellie.....	2 25	357	Kaleolua, John.....	9 30		al (w).....	3 25	567	Kulike.....	1 70
40	Alapai.....	10 60	148	Chung Dang Ho.....	6 00	253	Hao, H. H.....	2 70	358	Kamaliikane, D. W.....	24 70	459	Kahakukaaiani (w).....	3 25	568	Kulika, C. K.....	8 40
41	Alapai.....	10 60	149	Chung Sen.....	8 20	254	Hosea, Lahela.....	2 70	359	Kamoeau.....	1 70	460	Kahololoi, Kapa.....	13 70	569	Kuaimoku, J. W.....	22 60
42	Andrews, Thos. L.....	13 70				255	Hoopli, S. W.....	2 50	360	Kanchalau, S. B.....	15 00	461	Kadai, Solomon.....	26 55	570	Kukuli (w) and S. Kaal.....	7 15
43	Anderson, James F.....	44 60	150	Davis, Phillip.....	1 70	256	Hawaiian Tramways Co.....	795 80	361	Kahele (w).....	17 00	462	Kaleolua, Lapilo.....	7 20	571	Kulihala.....	8 20
44	Alapai, Billa.....	8 20	151	Dol.....	3 80	257	Hart Minors.....	18 10	362	Kapihi, George K.....	9 15	463	Kam Nui.....	13 95	572	Kukuda.....	8 20
45	Anin, Y. C., and Malle, C.		152	Dudoit, Mrs.....	8 20	258	Hamaueka.....	11 50	363	Kapu, Estate of John.....	11 50	464	Kalua, Mele (w).....	8 20	573	Kulu.....	7 20
46	Achi, W. C., and Malle, C.		153	Day, C. T.....	9 30	259	Harsheumi.....	11 50	364	Kaiwi, Sam.....	1 70	465	Kahanaupoe, G. W.....	19 20			
	B., Trustees.....	176 50	154	Dias, A.....	12 05	260	Hookano, E. B.....	44 50	365	Kahanaueka, Ellen.....	1 60	466	Kaouli, H.....	29 10	574	Lau Chee.....	6 00
47	Aea, Joseph.....	62 65	155	Damian, Daniel.....	8 40	261	Halli, Geo.....	10 40	366	Kahanaueka, Mary.....	1 70	467	Kahulu, Ieke.....	7 20	575	Lau Chuck.....	22 50
48	Aea, John.....	8 20	156	Dol, Y.....	10 40	262	H. Richard.....	1 70	367	Kahele, Ellen.....	4 90	468	Kamoa, John.....	7 10	576	Lau, William.....	13 70
49	Ahana, W. W.....	261 85	157	Dwight, S. C.....	4 90	263	Ing Fook, Wm.....	28 90	368	Kaholoholo, Lukia.....	10 40	469	Kahibaum, M. A.....	1 60	577	Larsen, William.....	28 25
50	Ah Kul.....	3 90	158	Dodd, Mrs. Grace.....	26 90	264	Iko, Mrs. Keoloha.....	11 50	369	Kalahue.....	7 20	470	Kaleia (w).....	3 80	578	Lau Wah Quon.....	17 00
51	Ah Choy.....	2 70	159	Davis, Mrs. S. E.....	14 80	265	Iwamoto.....	2 70	370	Kalena, D. P.....	8 75	471	Kahilina, J. H.....	5 80	579	Lau Chee.....	6 00
52	Ah Gee alias Sui Sang.....	5 45	160	Davis, Joe.....	6 00	266	Iwamoto.....	2 70	371	Kaikoo, J. K.....	7 70	472	Kaleia, J. H.....	5 80	580	Lahela, Kepoli (w), Es-	
53	Ah Sue.....	2 70				267	Ide.....	2 70	372	Kaliwai.....	9 30	473	Kaeo, S. K.....	5 80		tate of.....	14 80
54	Ah Tuck.....	3 25	161	Ellis, Estate of Mrs. N. S.....	35 00	268	Imhoff, Haina (w).....	32 95	373	Kalo, Lizzie, and Kane-		474	Kamakae (w).....	1 70	581	Lau Chong alias Ching	
55	Ah You.....	3 80	16														

620	Jack Yoon	2 50	758	Nathan, Solomon	10 40	891	See Wo Hop Co.	3 20	1022	Yan Hoo	17 00	5	Ann, Mrs. D. M.	1 40	32	Nene, Estate of	2 20
621	Lanning, Mrs. Henri	2 80	759	Nathan, Annie	1 20	892	Smith, W. H.	11 50	1023	Yee Han Kee	18 40	7	Ah Hiss	2 20	33	Nunika, S. D.	2 70
622	Laahine (w), Mole Pao	2 70	760	Nahaka, Levi	1 20	893	Smith, W. A.	1 70	1024	Yee Chow Fong	8 75	8	Ahaka	2 20	34	Nahaka	4 00
623	ah, Agent	2 70	761	Nahakau	1 20	894	Sims, Katie E.	41 20	1025	Yee Chen	7 25	10	Ah Hiss	1 10	35	Polani	2 30
624	Latter, Joseph	18 70	762	Nahake (w)	1 20	895	Santos, Jos. D. for San	5 25	1026	Yong Tai	3 00	14	Ewald, Estate of	1 25			
625	Lau	4 00	763	Nahamato	11 50	896	San Chung Sing Co.	7 10	1027	Yong Hing Kee	6 00	15	Ehu, K. Estate of	1 20			
626	Luluai, Estate of	4 00	764	Nahakima	11 50	897	Sat Hoon	4 90	1028	Yong Chong	12 60						
627	Luce, Estate of Mrs. E. P.	66 20	765	Nakaten	11 50	898	Sheldon, Estate of S.	7 65	1029	Yong San	22 60						
628	Ludwig, Lieut. H.	1 70	766	Naholowaa, D.	7 10	899	Sin Ah Ngai	9 40									
						900	Stephens, John	13 70									
633	Monsarrat, J. M.	32 75	767	Okamura	4 25 20	901	Sharratt, W. P.	23 11	1030	Zabian, D. P.	21 95						
634	Mett, Carl L. P.	3 80	768	Ohi, R.	6 00	902	Souza, Mrs. Mani. R.	4 90									
635	Moeu	7 20	769	Oheka, Sam	6 00	903	Sam Lee & Co.	1 60									
636	Moy Kong Shing Loy Kee	5 20	770	Oliva	1 70	904	Sharratt, Mrs. W. P.	9 30									
637	Mar Kwark Leong	2 70	771	Ota, Y.	1 70	905	Souza, Victoria	9 40									
638	Morikawa	17 00	772	Oliveira, Joseph	1 70	906	Souza, Manuel J.	7 10									
639	Morse, Mrs. J.	28 00	773	Opa	7 20	907	Sherwood, L. H.	8 75									
640	Meek, Mrs. H.	7 10	774	Opanui	14 80	908	Sam Lee Co.	13 70									
641	Mark Shee	11 50	775	Opanui, W. B.	51 75	909	Souza, Jose Enos	8 20									
642	Man Lang & Co.	13 70	776	Oliveira, Jose Pita	7 10	910	Siquemant, H.	7 20									
643	Mahoe, Keliakau	9 30	777	Oo Ying	11 50	911	Stanford, Sam	11 50									
644	Mia, J. H.	8 85	778	Oyama	8 20	912	Sherrin, Mrs. Pereira	1 05									
645	Mia Sing, Y.	6 00	779	Onokea, Thomas	12 15	913	Spalding, David	3 80									
646	Monsarrat, E. J.	118 20	780	Opa, Solomon	6 90	914	Sung Sang	17 40									
647	Masuda	9 40	781	Oliveira, Jose R. de	6 90	915	Sambaichi	11 50									
648	Mello, Maria de	2 15	782	Oliveira, J. C.	6 55	916	Sing Chong Fut Co.	25 25									
649	Mellin, Mrs. G.	2 70	783	Oio	7 20	917	Sing John	8 20									
650	Martino, Edw.	2 70	784	Osborne, James	2 70	918	See Sing Wai Co.	42 40									
651	Martins, Mrs.	2 70	785	O'Connor, J.	11 50	919	See Part	4 35									
652	Mossman, H. J.	9 40	786	Opanui, Julia	30 20	920	Sherwood, C. J.	6 55									
653	Mehe, John	7 20				921	Silva, Mrs. Amoy, et. al.	1 00									
654	Maulawa, Estate of J.	35 70	787	Pearson, Gus	5 10	922	Silva, Mrs. N.	11 00									
655	Maukai, Keoni	1 70	788	Panako	9 40	923	Silva, Frank	41 75									
656	Mannu, Mrs. D.	1 70	789	Phillips, Manuel	7 20	924	See Lee Yen & Co.	5 30									
657	Malina, John	1 70	790	Pahuellee, David	11 50	925	Stanford, S.	11 50									
658	Makana, Mrs. N.	5 45	791	Pekuela	2 90	926	Samida	8 20									
659	Mahelona, Sol. Mahelona, Sam, and Kahunaia		792	Pont, Jacintho B. de	2 15	927	Silva, Sam K. Mr. and Mrs.	19 45									
	Kuhia (w)	3 30	793	Peter, Joe	2 90												
660	Mahelona, Sol. and Kahunaia (w)	2 70	794	Pae, John	30 20	928	Tong On	11 50									
661	Mahelona, Sol.	31 70	795	Pachole, A. P.	17 00	929	Tam Chung Kee	22 50									
662	Miguel, Joe	11 15	796	Peabody, Lucy K.	108 85	930	Tillander, O.	1 70									
663	Markham, Konele (w)	6 00	797	Phillips, Thomas	2 70	931	Tong Yan Tong & Co.	17 00									
664	Markham, Hannah	45 05	798	Pannawa, Mrs. Nihou	24 70	932	Tanaka, H.	18 10									
665	Makainai, Jesse	92 15	799	Paniani, Mrs. Lapoka	6 00	933	Thoenes, W. H.	1 70									
666	Maua	8 40	800	Pahia, Malena	7 20	934	Tai Sing	16 00									
667	Maua (w)	3 90	801	Palau, E. W.	10 95	935	Tam Jan	22 50									
668	Mikalemi, E. B.	14 50	802	Pueo, Kawika	1 70	936	Ten Siau, Y.	7 10									
669	Man Sam	16 45	803	Puka	4 90	937	Tevens, Albert	6 00									
670	Mahaulu, S.	2 05	804	Puka	13 70	938	Tuck Yun Tong	11 50									
671	Mahelona, J. W.	8 60	805	Papua	5 15	939	Taaka	6 00									
672	Makana, John	11 50	806	Papala (w)	2 90	940	Taakert, Nuala (w)	2 70									
673	Mamaia, B.	7 65	807	Peter, John	28 65	941	Titcomb, Julius	44 50									
674	Maulawa, Lahapa	21 40	808	Pooia, Geo.	7 20	942	Turner, A. M.	1 70									
675	Mauaken	11 60	809	Pooia, Geo.	17 55	943	Thoenes, Wm.	11 90									
676	Maxwell, W. J.	7 20	810	Pao, A. W.	7 20	944	Tavas, Alfred	13 60									
677	Morris, Estate of	47 30	811	Pao, A. W.	9 20	945	Tell, Wm. H.	7 10									
678	Mello, Francisco P. de	7 65	812	Pelani (w)	9 30	946	Tavares, Francisco	9 40									
679	Manu, Estate of	6 00	813	Pelani (w)	9 30	947	Thornton, W. H.	8 95									
680	Mahiki, Solomon	23 05	814	Pikua, Mrs. D. K. and Isiah Pahee	22 50	948	Taylor, James	2 70									
681	Manase, Lolka	12 60	815	Piki	7 20	949	Tuck Hoon Co.	16 45									
682	Mow Man	1 70	816	Piki	151 75	950	Taketa	1 70									
683	Mung See	15 55	817	Pono	9 40	951	Tatsugawa	11 50									
684	Momona (w)	3 25	818	Pomanu (w)	4 90	952	Tarkari	11 50									
685	Mitchell, Pipilani	7 10	819	Pihenui, Elena	11 50	953	Tavaz, A.	8 20									
686	Mallelauli	17 00	820	Poepoe, Emalia	5 45	954	Tabata	2 70									
687	Maua	7 20	821	Pilipo, Louis	9 85	955	Tamas, F. G.	5 00									
688	Maaki (w)	1 70	822	Pikui, William	4 90												
689	Marques, Jose	7 20	823	Polokamu, John	7 20	956	Uaua, George	20 30									
690	Mossman, James B., Minor, by J. H. Boyd, Trustee	9 20	824	Polokamu, John	7 20	957	Uiamaka	7 20									
691	Moechona, Amoka	9 40	825	Poole, Thomas W.	21 40	958	Uluokou, Mrs.	3 90									
692	Manoa (w)	4 90	826	Puamama, Lepeka	7 10	959	Uluokou, Mrs. Apple	7 20									
693	Makaiwi	1 60	827	Ping Chee	38 00	960	Uluokou, Mrs. Apple	7 20									
694	Meheula, Mrs.	1 70	828	Papoko	7 20	961	Uyamura	9 40									
695	Mahoe, S. K.	7 20	829	Paiva, Mani. P.	8 20	962	Vivas, J. M.	4 35									
696	Makua (w)	6 55	830	Pahi, Paul	1 60	963	Vida, H. C.	3 90									
697	Makakoa, Emily	3 90	831	Poehina	7 20	964	Valley Tennis Club.	9 30									
698	Makelona, Mrs. Lala	14 25	832	Poehina	15 55	965	Viera, Mary S.	9 55									
699	Manuel, Mrs. Emily	7 10	833	Puuku	1 60	966	Voeller, Paul	10 25									
700	Monsarrat, Mrs. C. C.	28 00	834	Pala	2 90	967	Vierira, Manuel	8 20									
701	Mathews, Thomas	2 95	835	Paia	2 90	968	Vivichaves, John	1 60									
702	Macfarlane, Walter	17 00	836	Paia	2 90												
703	Matsuoka	11 50	837	Paia	15 90	971	Wing Hop Chan & Co.	18 10									
704	Mou, K.	15 90	838	Panama (w)	2 70	972	Wright, Cartarina A.	17 00									
705	Moe	10 40	839	Panahi, D. W.	13 80	973	Wahila (w)	2 90									
706	Mokulehua (w)	1 60	840	Pailhea, Estate of	4 90	974	White, W.	7 20									
707	Mame (w)	1 60	841	Pauha (w)	2 90	975	White, W.	7 20									
708	Mason, Mrs.	1 70	842	Puahi, Mrs. L. K.	92 85	976	Walters, F.	7 20									
709	Masayashi, M.	12 80	843	Puahi, Kilinahi	9 95	977	Wo Sing	8 20									
710	Morse, Capt. H. G.	6 00	844	Perry, Kunhine	21 65	978	Widdifield, Est. of Mrs. A.	3 80									
711	Mar im	10 85	845	Paniani, John	2 70	979	Williams, Joshua	12 05									
712	Makini, Keakealani	16 25	846	Paoakalani, Wm.	13 70	980	Wright, Henry	3 90									
713	Montano, A. A.	167 75	847	Pipili (w)	8 75	981	Wo Chong Co.	27 15									
714	Mookapu, S. H.	11 50	848	Quong York Kee	11 50	982	Wallace, Charles, Sr.	12 15									
715	Makelau	11 50	849	Quong Fook Tai	9 30	983	Wallace, Sam, Jr.	7 20									
716	Mechenaka	11 50	850	Robinson Minors	24 70	984	Wood, J. Q. and Peterson, W. L.	11 50									
717	Ming Hym, C.	1 70	851	Rodrigues, Manuel	1 70	985	Walker, F. D.	16 50									
718	McGuire, J. W.	10 40	852	Rodrigues, Joseph	68 70	986	Woe Lee	10 95									
719	McGuire, T. C.	8 20	853	Robertson, Mrs. James W.	47 90	987	Whitney, Fred	54 40									
720	McKenzie, D.	69 25	854	Ramsay, Chas. H.	3 80												

Delinquent Tax List, 1898.

MAUI, MOLOKAI, AND LANAI.

MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.
Tax Office, 2d Division.

January 26, 1899.

In accordance with Section 58, Act
Li., Session Laws of 1896, I publish the
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and Taxpayers as in the Tax Lists of
this Division, together with the
amounts and penalties due.

District of Wailuku.

Abraham, S. W. \$ 11.11
Ah Choy 7.32
Ah Cho 3.91
Ah Ki 3.80
Ah Fook 1.60
Alama 10.12
Ah Poi 1.60
Ah Young 8.31
Ah Hing 3.25
Avery Jno. 2.70
Ah Sam Bros. 1.60
Awana 2.09
Aukal, D. H. 1.60
Apua, S. W. P. 6.00
Akiona 6.00

Butler, H. E., Est. 8.60
Brooks, P., and Ikuwa. 7.10
Broad, Mrs. M. 18.75
Brown, Jim 6.00

Clark, Thos. 25.74
Chillingworth, S. F. 12.05
Cummings, W. H., Jr. 9.30
Caswell, Jas. 2.15

Est. Maikaloa 8.70
" Mahi 12.00
" Pae 16.84
" Joe Enos 20.25
" J. Brown 45.00
" Niauho 6.82
" F. Scholz 26.90
" J. N. Nahaku 2.70
" D. K. Kipukuhia 2.70
" K. Cummings 1.60
" Oponui 6.00
Enos, Huakini 9.41
Est. Kunukau 17.00

Faustino, A. 9.41
Friel, E. B. 38.94
Heleikalani 9.75
Hale, Sol. 115.45
Hapo and A. Kanahele 5.40
Hua 23.39
Hookano 4.30
Hoewaa, Lani 3.25
Hakalau, Keahi 3.80
Halemano 6.00

Iokama 1.87
Imamura 2.70
Ielemia 8.20

Joseph, Peter 11.50

Kaina, D. 34.10
Kaiwila (w) 5.51
Kahaleao, Hana 5.40
Kapu 7.60
Kahalelelo 5.40
Kalanihookaha 11.44
Kaiua, W. Mrs. 4.30
Kawahoa 4.30
Kanaana, J. B. 30.70
Kalauso (w) 5.40
Kapo, Mele 4.30
Kaniinau, P. 19.14
Kahalele 32.02
Kalanui, J. A. 6.50
Kealoha, M. 52.91
Kellikipi 3.20
Keolalii, J. 29.40
Kamakale, J. 68.05
Kapukini (w) 12.60
Kalo, Geo. 7.10
Kealoha, E. Miss. 7.10
Kalekeli, Miss. 8.86
Kahaleao 7.10
Kanahele, A. Miss. 2.70
Kamakali, J. N. 3.63
Kanohekuaui 5.01
Kaholokai, A. S. 9.41
Kahunala 11.22
Kahoonaua 7.65
Kaluia, Jno. 2.15
Kum Yau 6.00
Kaulanaua, J. 4.79
Kale, S. E. 13.75
Kale, Maria 1.82
Kahale, S. 20.62
Kahihue, S. N. 7.10
Kamakale, L. Mrs. 11.61
Kapu, S. Rev. 6.00
Kanohe 6.00
Kamali 1.70
Kali 9.02
Keanini 13.38
Kale 3.58
Kapule, Sam 7.65
Kawata 2.70
Kellia, D. H. 4.40
Kamahoio 3.08
Kallikane, G. and A. 3.36
Kallikane 1.54
Kunukau, D. 6.00
Kalehuawehe, K. 4.62
Kaponu, A. (w) 2.25
Kuhaua 7.10
Kahala, D. H. 6.71
Kamoku (w) 1.70
Kamakale 6.00

Lau (w) 6.00
Lee Pat 2.25

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Maikai, W. E. 13.30
Maioha, H. 5.26
Mikilo, Mrs. 4.62
Makolo, Wm. 4.35
Makahalulu 1.70
Makahalani 4.35
Mainin, Jas. 12.71
Mahu, Wm. 9.30
Mahilili 6.00
Miles, C. B. 3.52
Maui 9.02

Nahales 13.42
Nihili 7.92
Nawal, K. Mrs. 8.80
Namahua 1.70

Organ, Chas. 5.40
Paahao, S. W. 4.30
Pomakal, Kaawa 7.10
Puhili (w) 2.70
Paulo, S. 1.60
Palaulelo, E. Mrs. 12.60
Puaia 1.70

District of Makawao.

Ross, M. C., Sr. 51.37
Sniffen, E. 9.52
Scholtz, E. Mrs. 28.27
Sylvia, P. 17.33
Sohel Nishitoku 2.70

Waiwalo 8.92
Wong Kong 29.41
Waakanakaole 6.70

District of Wailuku.

Ah Tim, B. C. \$ 23.89
Alona 2.48
Antone, C. W. 5.72
Ah Chin 5.61
Aukini, Ah Hona 1.55
Aukini, Annie 1.00
Aukini, Mrs. Kalewe 10.30
Ake, Mrs. Julia 14.74
Ah Yuen and Ah Hau 4.62
Ahmi, S. 67.90
Ahmi, Tam See 57.42
Ah Chew, Y. 6.71
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I certify that the foregoing is a correct
list of Taxes remaining unpaid in
the Second Taxation Division, to the
best of my knowledge and belief.
(Signed) C. H. DICKEY,
Assessor 2nd Division.

Island of Kauai.

Tax Office, Fourth Division,
December 31st, 1898.

The following list of Delinquent
Taxpayers, is hereby published as re-
quired by law, and comprises the De-
linquent Taxes for the Fourth Division
and Districts as indicated, including
Real Estate, Personal Property, Car-
riages, Carts and Drays, Dogs and Per-
sonal Taxes assessed and remaining
unpaid for 1898, with 10 per cent. pen-
alties and the cost for advertising as
the law provides.

District of Kawaihau.

Unknown Owners.

R. P. 4044, L. C. A. 6645. \$ 1.05
R. P. 4044, L. C. A. 4591. 1.05

I hereby certify the foregoing to be
a correct list of the Delinquent Taxes
and Taxpayers for the Fourth Tax-
ation Division.
(Signed) J. K. FARLEY,
Assessor 4th Division.

N. S. SACHS' DRY GOODS CO. LIMITED

... JUST RECEIVED ...

A Fine Assortment, at LOW PRICES, of ...

Portieres and Table Covers,



Chinille, Bagdad and Oriental,
In all the newest designs and shades.

A fine line of ...

Irish and German Table Linen

and NAPKINS at Prices to suit all.

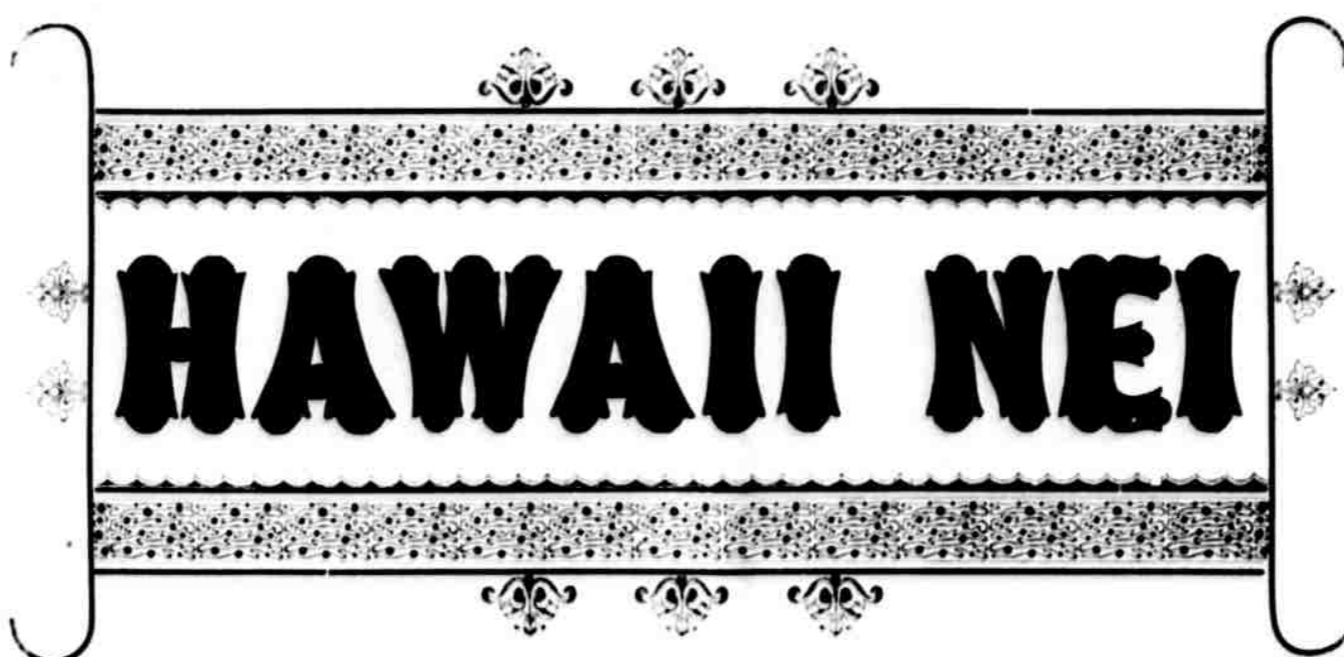
Also Fancy Squares. Side-Board Covers, Runners and Center Pieces.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

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of
The Islands!

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Buildings



Honolulu
for a
Hundred Years!

Beautiful Views!

Principal
People

ILLUSTRATED! - - - - - AUTHENTIC!

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Prof. Alexander, Dr. Emerson, Prof.
Hosmer, Prof. Richards,
and others.